

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

Farm and Ranch Review

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NUMBER 6

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JUNE, 1956



Photo by Emerson, Armstrong, B.C.

British Columbia children welcome the month of June.

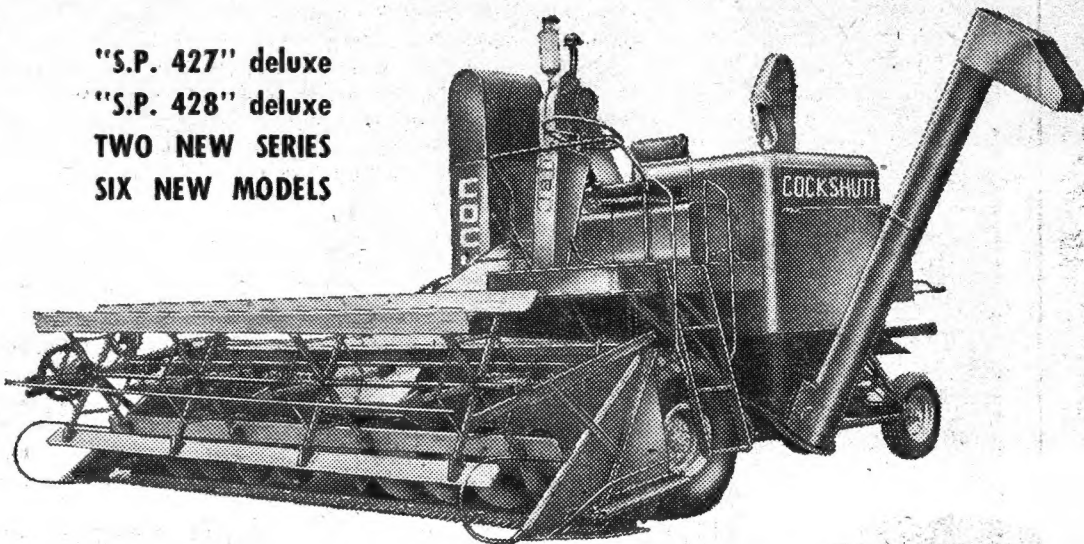
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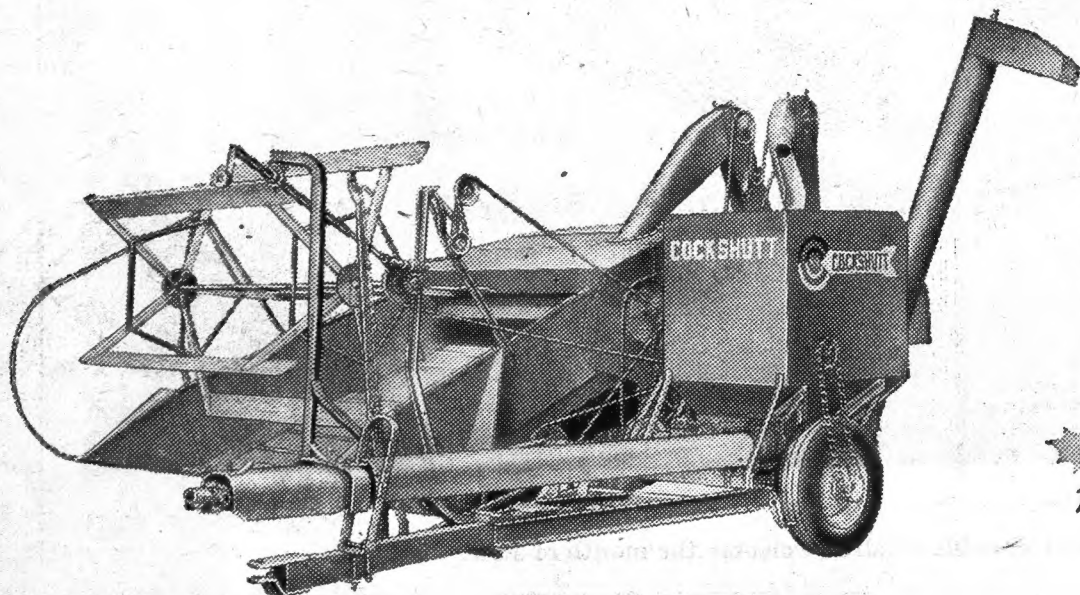
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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LII.

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No. 6

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LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Publisher.

From August 1, 1955, to May 16, 1956, Canadian wheat disappearance totalled 263.4 million bushels, compared with 252.5 million for the same period the previous year. Exports this crop year totalled 210.3 million bushels and domestic disappearance 53.1 million.

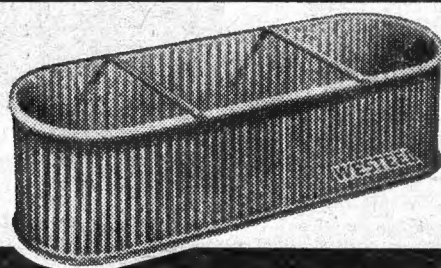
As a result of the strike, deck hands on Great Lakes ships got an increase of pay of \$39 a month — from \$245 to \$284.

Farm fatalities in Alberta totalled 69 last year, 22 being the result of tractor accidents. A total of 17 was caused by the tractor overturning. Fires caused 11 deaths, firearms 8, poison gas 5, farm implements 4, animals 5, lightning 2, and falls 5. This tabulation was made by the Alberta Safety Council.



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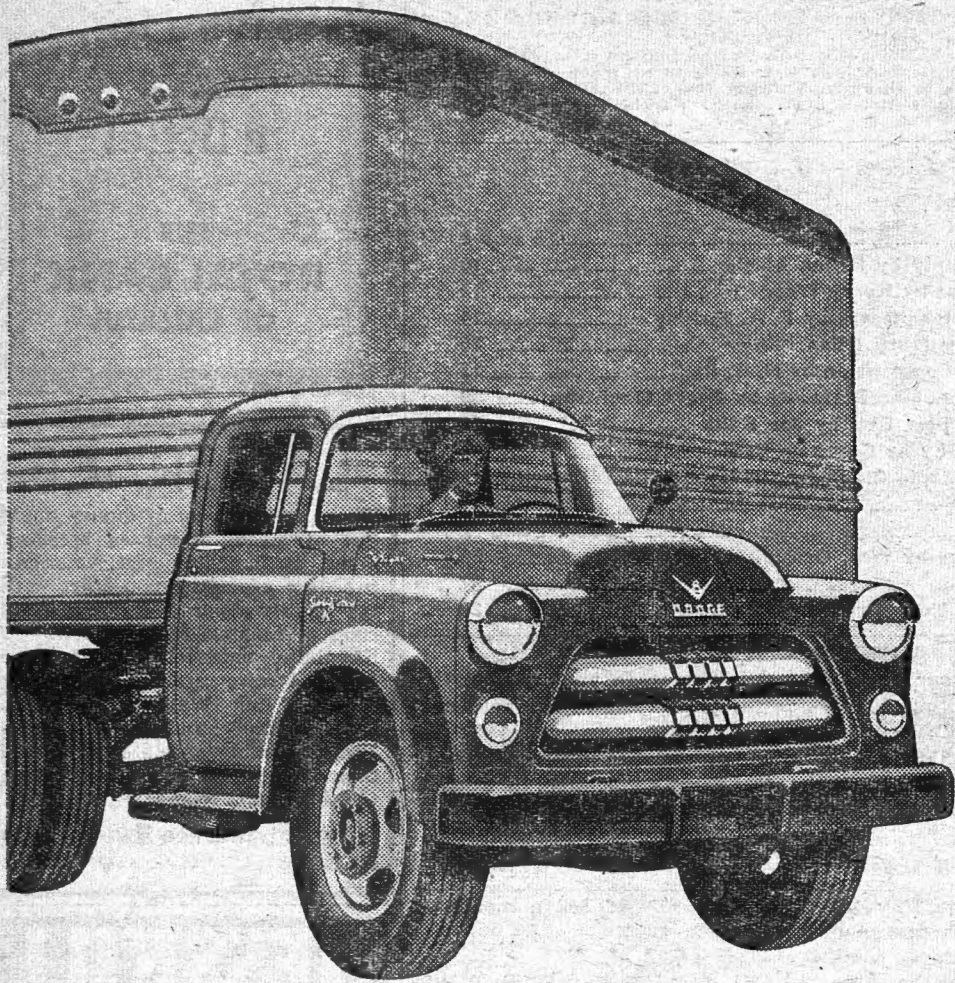
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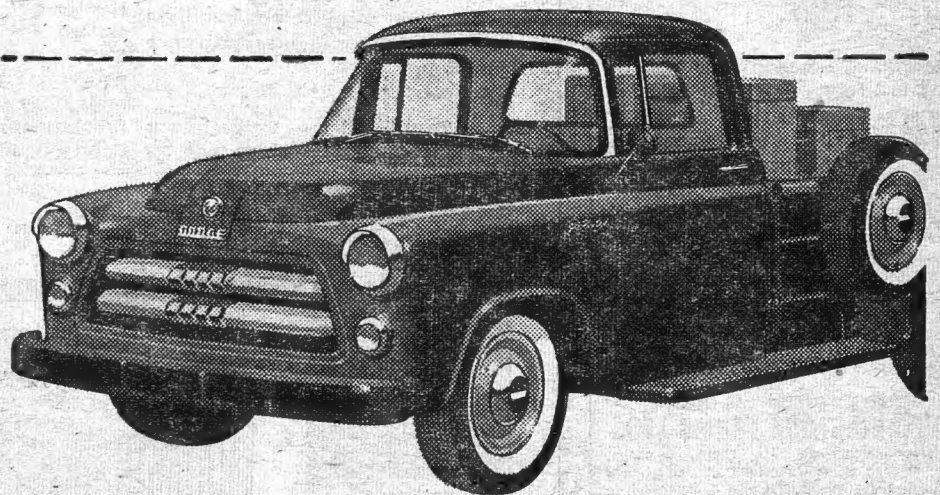
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Parity Prices For Farmers

THERE has been a great deal of loose talk about "parity prices" for Canadian farm products, but the number of people who have any concrete ideas on what constitutes "parity" are exceedingly few. The United States has a formula for farm parity prices, based on elaborate statistics and conditions, worked out by federal bureaux, but the Canadian government has not, to our knowledge, worked out such a system.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has done a great deal of research work on this problem and has made public a table of what it terms "fair relationship prices" for the principal products of Canadian farms for the year 1956. It maintains that the prices arrived at would give farm products a purchasing power equal to what they had in the 5-year period, 1925 to 1929, in terms of things farmers buy for production, living expenses, taxes and interest. The Federation recommends the prices as guides for use in establishing actual support prices.

The following table gives the prices in percentage of basic, the first column being 100%, the second 85%, and the third 65%.

FAIR RELATIONSHIP FORMULA PRICES OF CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1956

(Calculated according to the modernized formula recommended by the C.F.A.)

	100%	85%	65%
Wheat, No. 1, terminal	\$1.98	\$1.68	\$1.29
Oats, No. 1 feed, "	.805	.684	.523
Barley No. 1 feed "	1.20	1.02	.78
Rye, No. 2 C.W. "	2.13	1.81	1.38
Flax No. 1 C.W. "	4.13	3.51	2.68
Good Steers, Toronto	23.32	19.82	15.16
Grade B1 Hogs, Toronto	31.20	26.52	20.28
No. 1 Creamery Butter			
(prints) Montreal	68.5c	58.2c	40.5c
Grade A Large Eggs, Montreal	61.9c	52.6c	40.2c

★

International Wheat Agreement

AN International Wheat Agreement has been in operation for seven years and prospects are that it will be continued for another three years. The operation of this agreement is quite different from that of world cartels, which sought only to boost prices, often by curtailing production. At the various conferences which draw up the wheat agreements buyers and sellers meet to decide on the price range and methods of operation. Each side appreciates the importance of the other group.

The recent series of conferences which resulted in a new agreement being drawn up was sponsored by the United Nations and the meeting place was Geneva, Switzerland. Forty-seven nations were represented and there were eleven observers from nations not participating in the agreement. Of course, the representation from wheat importing nations was far greater than that of wheat exporting nations, but there was no serious

attempt at beating down prices. The floor price under the agreement is \$1.50 and the ceiling \$2.00 for 1 northern Canadian wheat at Fort William. Wheat prices can move freely between the floor and the ceiling.

While the disposal of only 303,000,000 bushels of wheat is provided for under the agreement — about one-third of the total world trade — that volume is sufficient to be influential and the price range provides guide posts of value which are recognized by both exporters and importers. There need be no cutthroat competition.

There are huge surpluses of wheat in the world today. The delegates at the conferences at Geneva were well aware of that situation. But they realized that a wheat price war is undesirable and might result in serious economic consequences. A mutuality of interest on such an important matter as the world wheat trade can be developed when reasonable men gather around a friendly conference table.

★

Force Should Yield To Persuasion

THE creation of the world is the victory of persuasion over force. That comment was made centuries ago by the Greek philosopher, Plato. We might also assert that the creation of our modern society and democratic way of life is also founded on persuasion and compromise between the various groups which compose the nation.

While the Dominion of Canada is experiencing the greatest economic boom in its history, and while most segments of the population are enjoying substantial benefits therefrom, agriculture is suffering from lower prices, congested markets and higher costs of operation.

Last autumn farmers in Western Canada harvested a splendid crop of grain, but missed "pay day" because of congestion in country and terminal elevators. Since then they have been delivering grain in limited quantities as the opportunity presented.

During the late winter the outlook brightened because the Wheat Board was able to sell huge quantities of wheat for future delivery. In fact, sales have been in such volume that the problem turned out to be one of transportation rather than marketing.

At this juncture a substantial percentage of railway employees demanded a considerable wage increase and other benefits. They finally did obtain an 11% increase, which means that higher freight crease, which means that higher freight rates and higher costs will be heaped on the backs of western farmers.

Then the sailors on the Great Lakes, in number about 5,000, went out on strike, regardless of the interests of the grain producers. At the time there was some 800,000,000 bushels of grain backed up in elevators and farm storage.

Fortunately for the farmers of Western Canada and for the entire nation the transportation labor troubles were settled, otherwise Canada would have been in dire economic trouble. But the manner in

which organized labor takes advantage of a serious situation, in which labor's help is imperative, is calculated to cause resentment and division.

★

The Wheat Board And Criticisms

THE grain congestion in country and terminal elevators during this crop year has restricted deliveries from farms to an unprecedented degree. Cash income from grain sales is of primary importance to agriculture in the prairie provinces, for that is the main source of revenue for the industry. Farmers need the money for the support of their families, the payment of debts and taxes and the upkeep of their farm establishments.

In the face of trying circumstances there has been a minimum of complaints from the farm people. Most of them have a clear understanding of present marketing difficulties and the troubles encountered by the Wheat Board. But there has been, and is, criticism of the Board and, while it is limited in scope, farmer organizations appear to be concerned.

Criticism is part and parcel of our democratic way of life. "He who wrestles with us," said Burke, "strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill." The Wheat Board, being a public organization, cannot escape from criticism, nor do we think it should. It probably suffers from having too many friends. Every farm organization is in favor of its methods of operations. So are all political parties and the governments of the three prairie provinces. Having too many friends may be a source of trouble for the Board!

Our personal opinion is that the Wheat Board system of marketing is the only one that can operate with any degree of efficiency, while providing a measure of price protection for the grain producers, under present-day conditions. The world is in a state of violent unrest, "a torment of transition from an age that has died to one that is being born." Governments are now in control of the world's grain trade.

With over two billion bushels of surplus wheat in the possession of the four great wheat exporting nations, as at March 1st last, it must be plain to all that the open market system cannot possibly operate with any degree of efficiency. The late John I. McFarland, who conducted wheat price stabilization operations during the depression of the 1930's, said of the open market system, "It has already failed in performing that essential service (hedging), and when it fails to perform a hedging service it would seem to me that system has no other merits to warrant its existence."

What was true then is certainly true today in view of world conditions.

★

In the past 15 years, says Business Week Magazine, output per man hour has risen faster on farms than any other long established industry. The rise has been three times as fast in industry generally.

The Record Of The Wheat Board

THE Canadian Wheat Board is a creation of the government of Canada, along with the provincial governments of the three prairie provinces. The Board was established under an act passed by the federal government on July 5th, 1935. As the marketing of farm products comes under the jurisdiction of the provinces, the legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had to pass complementary laws to transfer the marketing authority to the Dominion parliament.

The establishment of the Wheat Board came about on the insistence of the grain producers of the west. Every farm organization in Western Canada gave whole-hearted support to the proposal, as did municipal councils, the provincial governments of the prairie provinces, some boards of trade, and other public organizations.

A federal government pamphlet, printed some years ago, stated: "There is no doubt that the intention of the Wheat Board act, 1935, was to protect the Canadian producer against untimely developments in the international wheat situation. In actual fact the Board, through its power to fix a minimum price, through its power to receive government financing, and through its power to transfer deficits to the Dominion government, really acts as a buffer between chaotic conditions in the international wheat market and the farmers on the land in Western Canada."

For a period of years the Wheat Board operates as an alternative system to the open market or speculative method of selling wheat. In years when the open market prices were lower than the floor price established by the Board, most of the wheat went to the Board and losses, which were paid by the federal treasury, were incurred in marketing crops of 1935, 1936, 1938 and 1939, the total being \$131,239,526.87.

In the early war years good crops were harvested and surpluses piled up because of the blockade of continental Europe, then occupied by German armies. The open market system, of course, could not meet the situation and the Board took all the wheat, the Canadian carryover reaching 594 million on July 31, 1943. After the war the surplus was disposed of and \$163.8 million received therefrom was distributed among the producers.

From 1945 to 1949 inclusive the Board operated a five-year pool during which it sold 1,435,000,000 bushels of wheat for about \$2,552,000,000. The federal government added \$65,000,000 to the total so that wheat producers in that period got \$1.85½ a bushel, basis 1 northern at the terminal, for their wheat.

Further legislation in 1948, passed at the insistence of farm organizations, gave the Board the right to market all oats and barley delivered into commercial channels in the prairie provinces and certain grain growing areas in British Columbia. Legislatures in the prairie provinces passed the necessary complementary enactments.

In the 1951-52 crop years the Wheat Board did an exceptionally fine job of marketing a badly damaged crop. It re-

ceived delivery of 448 million bushels of wheat and 252 million bushels of oats and barley. About 225 million bushels of wheat was out of condition. The Board had 122 million bushels dried and managed to export quite a volume in a "tough" condition. Total exports of all grains that crop year reached 509 million bushels, an all-time record. Included in that total was 356 million bushels of wheat.

The 1951 crop was not only a difficult one to market, but it was a big one — 552,657,000 bushels. But the 1952 crop was 687,922,000 bushels, an all-time record wheat production for Canada. In 1953 another huge crop was turned out, 613,962,000 bushels. In those three years the nation's average annual production was around 618,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the five years from 1950 to 1954 the average annual wheat production was 525,000,000 bushels.

The following bushelage table gives a clear picture of what has happened in wheat production and marketing in Canada over the past 25 years.

Crop Years	Total Wheat and Bushels.	Aver. Annual Production.	Wheat Deliveries
	(000 omitted)		
1930-31 to '35	1,742,799	348,560	1,398,396
1935-46 to '40	1,561,996	312,190	1,215,765
1940-41 to '45	2,112,954	422,590	1,626,303
1945-46 to '50	1,831,746	366,350	1,432,075
1950-51 to '55	2,625,114	525,023	2,076,012

A study of the above table will provide a good idea of the tremendous selling undertaking the Wheat Board has been confronted with. In addition it had keen competition from the other three principal wheat exporting countries. Between 1945 and 1954 the United States has produced 8 wheat crops in excess of a billion bushels. Only once before that period, in 1915, did that nation produce a billion-bushel wheat crop. Argentina and Australia have also been substantial producers.

The congestion in country and terminal elevators is a result of the over-average production of grain and the keen competition in world markets. The question arises as to what could have been accomplished by any other form of grain marketing.

The open market had its best opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency prior to World War 1. Then agriculture depended upon horses for power, grain deliveries were spread over months, there was a fair balance between supply and demand, European nations were relatively wealthy, currencies were soundly based, industry was expanding and there were grain exchanges in the principal wheat exporting and importing nations, the operations of one balancing the other.

Since that period there have been two world wars, agriculture has become mechanized and tremendously productive, a crop surplus can be delivered in a couple of months if space is available, wheat importing nations have become impoverished, currencies are as instable as the wind, scientists have produced new varieties of cereals which have expanded acreages and increased production, and half the world's population is under communist control. There is not one grain exchange operating freely in the world today. Over 90% of the world trade in wheat is under governmental controls.

To operate freely and efficiently the open market requires the presence of speculators. Dr. Boyle, marketing expert from Cornell University, brought to Canada by the advocates of the open market to testify before a Royal Commission studying grain marketing, said the presence of speculators to the extent of 50% was required.

On March 1, 1956, the wheat surplus, available for export and carryover, in the four main wheat exporting countries, was 2,148,900,000 bushels. Under the open market system, with such a condition of over supply, what sane individual would buy wheat futures! On the contrary, the smart speculators would sell along with the farmers.

In 1932, under the open market, there was a Canadian carryover of 136 million bushels and a wheat crop of 423 millions, a total supply of 559 million bushels. The average farm price of wheat for the crop year was 32c a bushel.

In 1955 the Canadian carryover was 480 million bushels and the crop 495 million, a total of 975 million. Under an unrestricted open market system of grain selling where would the price have gone? And would any more wheat have been disposed of. For answers, go back into the history of Canadian grain marketing.

Under the Wheat Board system producers are allotted marketing quotas. The purpose is to give each one a fair share of the available market. Without such quotas a few farmers around each shipping point might be able to deliver all their grain, while those further out would not be able to dispose of any grain. In some ways this system handicaps the Board because it prevents the deliveries of wanted grades. But it is the fairest possible plan for the producers.

The Board has monopoly powers for it could not operate efficiently otherwise. There are always people in every walk of life who will not obey regulations. This has happened in Wheat Board grain marketing. Some farmers have been penalized for breaking the rules. That was unfortunate, but the rights of the great majority must be protected.

The open market system of grain selling may not have sent anyone to jail, it sent thousands to the poorhouse!

★

A six-months' test was made with forty native boys in Kenya. The twenty supplied with milk gained close to one inch in height in the period, while the non-milk group grew less than 3-4 of an inch. Milk provides growth.

* * *

"I know of no other type of organization which has within it the capacity for so much good for agriculture and farm producers as the farm co-operative movement. — Ervin L. Peterson, U.S.A. assistant secretary of agriculture.

* * *

Employees of United States steel corporations will get a substantial pay increase this coming summer. Then there will be a healthy boost in the price of steel, which Canadian steel manufacturers will follow. Following on, farm implements, motor cars and trucks, and other manufactured articles which require steel in their construction, will certainly go up in price.

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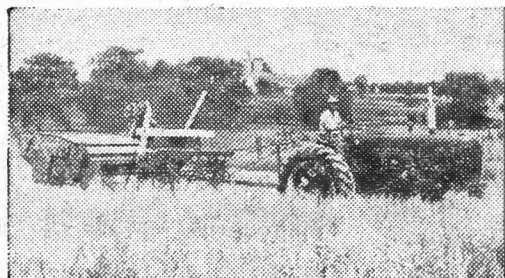
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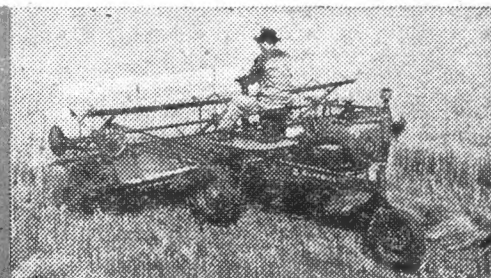
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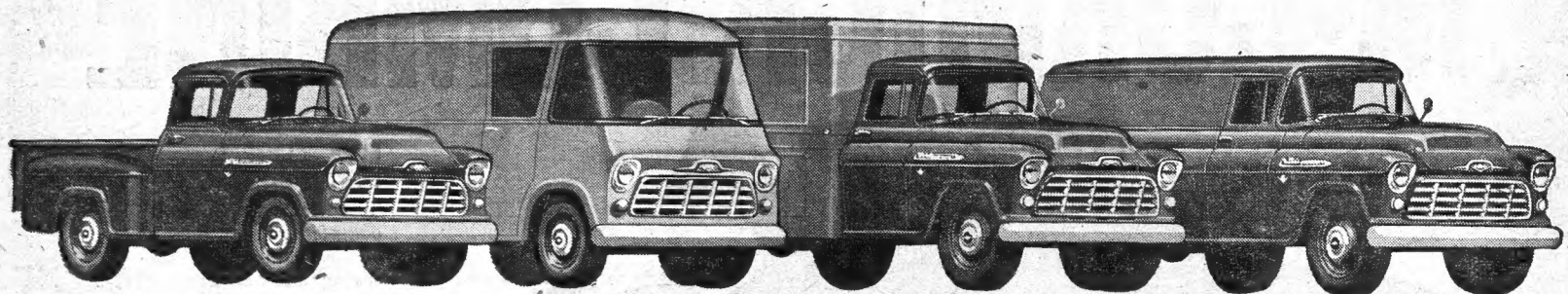
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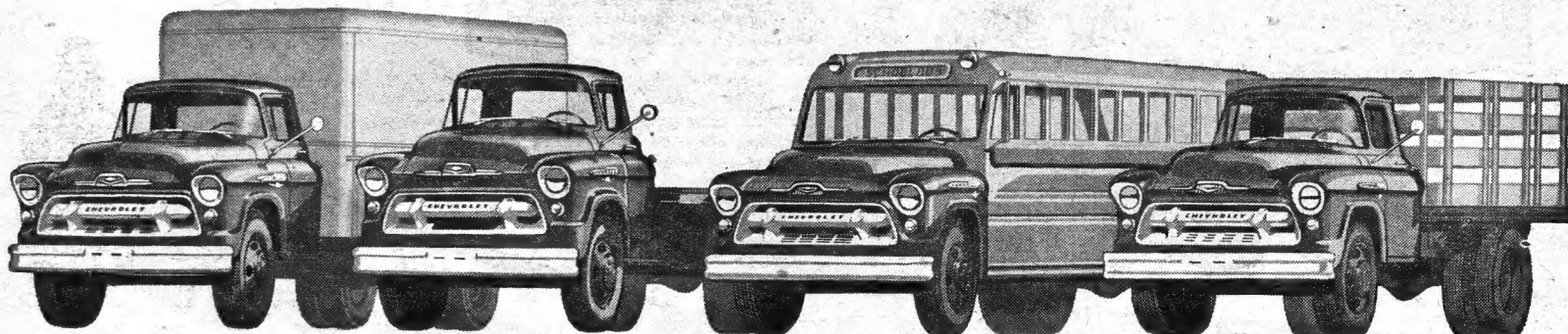
New 1300 Series truck, Model 1314.

New 1/4-ton Forward Control chassis,
Model 1457.

New 1-ton truck, Model 1433.

New 1-ton panel, Model 1435.

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPS !



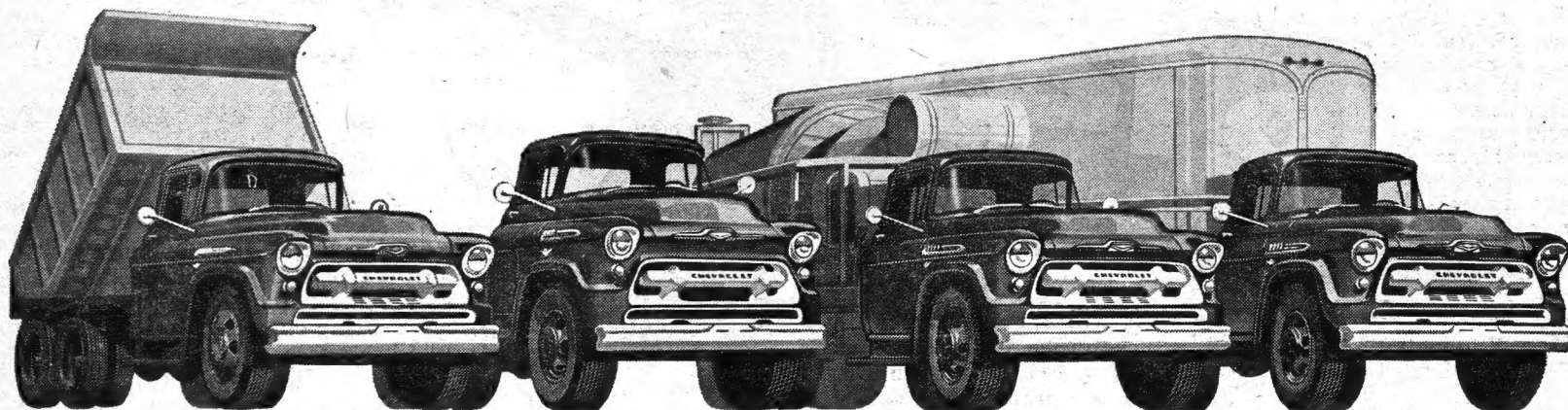
New 1600 Series truck pictured with
van body.

New 1800 Series L.C.F. with
platform body.

New 1600 Series school bus chassis.

New 1500 Series stake truck.

NEW MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPS !



New W1900 Series truck with
Triple-Torque tandem.

New 7000 and 9000 Series L.C.F.
(Low Cab Forward) cab.

New 1900 Series truck illustrated
with concrete mixer unit.

New 1700 Series model shown as
tractor with semi-trailer.

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New wider choice in transmissions — automatic and Synchronesh!

Now — a work-saving, engine-saving automatic for every series! The range of Hydra-Matic models has been expanded, and Chevrolet proudly introduces an exclusive new heavy-duty 6-speed automatic — Powermatic, with the Hydraulic Retarder that saves service brakes! There's also a complete line of Synchronesh transmissions for every model!

**Anything less is an
old-fashioned truck !**

CHEVROLET *Task-Force* TRUCKS

Need For More Horses

ABOUT half the farms in Saskatchewan have no horses. Such is the considered opinion of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association. The total number of horses in the province in 1955 was reported at 206,000, of which 8,400 were two years and under in age. A colt crop of 1½% will not maintain even the low horse numbers, and at least 10% should be raised each year. Horses are also needed for farm choring on many farms.

The Association has reached the conclusion that both the provincial and federal governments must take a more active interest and extend more help if the horse population is not going to dwindle still further. The need of horses was demonstrated last winter when many farm families in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Alberta were marooned because cars could not buck drifted roads.

The Association thinks that governments should assist by the establishing of range or pasture breeding stations in the western side of Saskatchewan, with supervision by P.F.R.A. officials. The demand seems to be for a general-purpose type of horses. Good grade stallions carrying one cross of thoroughbred blood, and out of pure-bred mares of one of the draft classes would likely be the most desirable sires.

T. H. McLeod is secretary of the association. L. A. Doan, of Regina, was chairman of the last meeting.

Pastures For Grey Soils

BETTER pastures for the grey wooded soils are sought in an experiment started in 1954 in the Athabasca region. Directing the work in co-operation with the Forage Crops Division is S. R. Church, supervisor of Illustration Stations at the Lacombe Experimental Farm.

Timothy proved the highest yielder with 2,352 lbs. of dry matter per acre, Mr. Church reports. Intermediate wheatgrass yielded 2,059 lbs.; brome, 1,759 lbs.; creeping red fescue, 1,202 lbs., and Russian wild rye, 1,135 lbs. Timothy and intermediate wheatgrass, although highest in yield, did not give as uniform distribution of production throughout the season as did brome grass. They grew too rapidly during the first half of the season to be kept grazed down. Once the growth became coarse and stemmy they were not as heavily grazed as the others. Russian wild rye and creeping red fescue proved particularly attractive from mid-summer on and were grazed very closely.

Noteworthy in these tests was the difference, both in yield and livestock appeal, between grasses alone and the grass-alfalfa mixture. In every case the mixture was more readily consumed and provided much greater yields than the grass alone. The average yield of the five grasses last year was 1,701 lbs. of dry matter per acre, compared with 3,076 lbs. when alfalfa and a grass were grown together.

Disease Free Fruit Trees

A NEW project to establish an approved source for fruit trees from which all parts of the North American continent may ultimately obtain planting material, is being organized in the United States with Canadian co-operation. According to Dr. M. F. Welsh of the Plant Pathology Division, Canada Department of Agriculture at Summerland, B.C., this project will ensure the distribu-

tion and planting of trees free from diseases transmissible by budding and grafting. Particular attention will be given to the virus diseases present in a high proportion of Canadian orchards.

The headquarters for this new project dealing with the preservation of disease-free tree fruits, is in the heart of the dry lands of central Washington. This orchard which is being established will be isolated from the nearest tree fruit plantings by a distance of about 15 miles as the crow flies. Trees of all varieties of temperate tree fruits having either commercial or experimental value in North America will be accumulated in this repository orchard. Each tree will be given a series of rigid tests for all known virus diseases before it is admitted to the orchard. To ensure that the tree remains free from disease it must be re-tested each year after it is planted.

Seed and scion sticks from this orchard will be provided to Government workers throughout Canada and the United States free of charge. These workers will eventually be able to distribute the materials to interested nurserymen through their own state or provincial nursery improvement schemes.

The project will be financed entirely by special funds granted by the United States Congress.

Grain Cleaners

FOLLOWING the publishing of an article on grain cleaners by George Yackulic, in the Farm and Ranch Review, a flock of letters was received enquiring about the grain cleaner referred to.

Mr. Yackulic was on his holidays when the letters began to flood in and some may not have been answered by the editor. He referred us to D. T. Anderson, agricultural engineer, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta. We wrote Mr. Anderson and received the following reply:

"The reference in Mr. Yackulic's article to an efficient grain cleaner costing about \$350 was intended as a general price figure for a good farm-size cleaner. There are several cleaners employing screen and air-blast separation that will do effective work on a number of cleaning problems. Among these are the Clipper M2B, the Bodie 32", the Link Aero, and the Winner No. 5 manufactured by the American Grain Separator Company. For special problems a farmer must be prepared to go into machines employing length separation, such as the Carter Disc, the Hart indent, or the 'Freeman', which utilizes a grooved and indented drum for cleaning and grading.

"It is true that for a farmer to set up machines to do all his work the cost would go above the figure given by Mr. Yackulic. However, it is also true that many farmers overcrowd machines and have not learned to get the most out of the farm-size machines they now use."

"Mamma, that dentist wasn't painless, like he advertises."

"Why, dear — did he hurt you?"

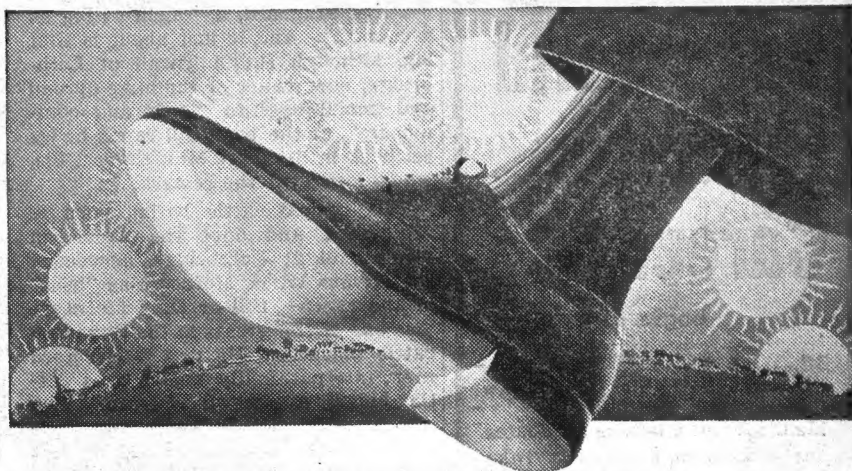
"No, but he yelled just like any other dentist when I bit his finger."

Wife, reading: "Here's a woman who was married four times. First she married a banker, then an actor, then a minister and finally an undertaker."

Husband: "One for the money, two for the show, three to get ready and four to go!"

It's dangerous to neglect

Athlete's Foot



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Apply it daily in the morning, once again at night. Absorbine Jr. kills all the Athlete's Foot fungi it reaches...relieves your misery fast!

Here's proof of Absorbine Jr.'s fast action: An independent research laboratory grew millions of Athlete's Foot fungi in test tubes, doused them with Absorbine Jr. Five minutes later, 100% of the fungi were dead!

And in carefully supervised tests on actual Athlete's Foot sufferers, doctors found Absorbine Jr. brought

successful relief in a majority of cases—regardless of the type of Athlete's Foot fungi present.

Left untreated, Athlete's Foot can cost big doctor bills. At the first sign of cracks between the toes, apply Absorbine Jr. twice a day and relieve the misery fast! Buy it wherever drugs are sold.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P.Q.

Also relieves aches and pains of overexerted muscles, bites from non-poisonous insects, minor sunburn.



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2½%

KILLS
CUTWORMS,
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WORMS, WHITE
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Insects

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FR-6-56

Ranch As Big As A County

By C. FRANK STEELE

ONE oldtimer in the border country once called the McIntyre Ranch, south of Magrath, a "ranch as big as a county." And it just about is that big, although Ralph Thrall of Lethbridge, now owner of the huge spread and genial host to "lords and commoners", at the beautiful ranch house set back in the quiet Milk River Hills, would laugh off the remark.

This typical cattle baron, born in Minnesota, and once the American vice-consul at Lethbridge, succeeded the famous W. H. McIntyre as "boss" of the ranch. Bill or Billy McIntyre was one of the greats in the Canadian cattle business. He was a Hereford man, internationally known as a cattle judge, a shrewd operator, rich and friendly. His happiest days were spent at the ranch founded by his father, a shrewd Texan who once drove Texas Longhorns over the Chisholm Trail.

Bill McIntyre was born in Utah, maintained a home in Salt Lake City, directed his business empire from there in his later years, but headed north every spring for his ranch in Alberta. He returned "with the birds", he used to say. He died in a Lethbridge hospital in November, 1947.

After his death and the winding up of the McIntyre interests in this country, his close friend and business associate, Ralph Thrall, took over the huge holdings. And it is still operating full steam ahead with one of the great Hereford herds in Canada — a south Alberta show place.

Historic Ranch

The McIntyre is one of the historic ranches of Alberta. It was back in the early 90s that the senior McIntyre, founder of the outfit, headed north into this new country. It was the time of the bitter sheep and cattle war in Utah and William H. McIntyre

figured it was about time to look for newer pastures. A business associate W. W. Riter in Salt Lake, who had spent some time in Cardston, settled by the Mormons in 1887, told him about the open prairies where the grass brushed the belly of the horses and with few cattle to eat it.

In 1891 he went to Cardston and looked over the country then beginning to settle up. But it was not until three years later that he made the decision to buy land on the Milk River, 25 miles east of Cardston and close to the Montana state line. In 1894, the famous Galt lands colonizer and later Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission, C. A.



Ralph Thrall

Present owner of the McIntyre Ranch.

Magrath, sold Mr. McIntyre his first tract. It belonged to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and was a beautiful spread.

The home ranch house was built at the base of the Milk River Ridge, which is also known as the Hudson Bay Divide. Water flowing south finds its way to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, that flowing north to the South Saskatchewan and finally to the Hudson Bay. It commanded a lovely view. To the north a vast expanse of prairie — Magrath had not yet been staked — to the east the following grasslands — through which the Whoop-Up Trail, its Golden Age already past, could be traced, and far to the west the high Rockies.

It caught the imagination of the aristocratic Texan. Moreover, there was a spring at an elevation allowing the water to be piped into the house, and what's more, the lucky newcomers soon had a one-man coal mine near the ranch buildings. It was a "natural!"

Galloway Cattle

Ranch houses and barns were built of logs hauled in from the mountains west of Cardston and the ranch soon began to take shape. Another interesting bit of Alberta ranch history was also made at that time. A bunch of pure-bred black Galloway cattle and some Shorthorn cows and bulls were shipped in by rail from Utah. It is believed they were the first, and possibly the last, Galloways to be ranged in the province. And Tom Stephenson, the lanky ranch manager, always said those Galloways were the toughest things to handle "on four legs." Horses were trailed overland from Utah.

The McIntyre brand was "IHL" and still is. It was granted by the registrar of brands at Regina, N.W.T. The foreman in the early days was the late Ed. Kenney of Calgary, who after leaving the McIntyre started the Rosebud Creek ranch east of Calgary. William H. McIntyre, Sr., died in 1926 at the age of 78, and soon after young Bill and then Bob Mc-

Intyre, who died in Canada, appeared on the scene.

Lethbridge was the shipping point for the McIntyre cattle, and it took three days and three nights to drive the stock to the rail point, usually in October and November. Cattle had to be night-herded. Bill McIntyre used to recall that three- and four-year-old steers fetched around \$45 a head when shipped to Montreal for the British market. Cows brought about \$25 to \$30 a head.

Spring brought the big round-up. It generally started in May. Said Bill, in recalling those glamorous early days: "Corrals were not used for corralling cattle for calf branding, but bunches of cows and calves were held by riders on the open prairie while a good roper roped the calves and dragged them up to the branding fire. I remember the late Lee Austin of Cardston who could keep three calves on the ground and one on the rope with scarcely any delay. Generally, the latter part of September of each year the fall round-up started when the branding was done and beef gathered up for sale. This lasted about three weeks. "Reps" from other cow outfits would follow our round-ups, gathering their cattle."

First Raymond Mayor

Charles McCarthy, first mayor of Raymond, was the ranch owner nearest the McIntyre. His brand was D-K, in the left ribs. One of his sons was a close friend of Bill McIntyre — Wilson McCarthy, who punched cattle in Southern Alberta, studied law at Osgoode Hall and Columbia, became a judge and finally president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway and a patron of the Denver Stock Show. Wilson McCarthy died some six months ago while on a business trip to Washington.

The first grain, rye and oats, raised on the ranch, was in 1900. It was used for feed. In 1902 the McIntyre Ranch brought in its first pure-bred Herefords from Cheyenne — 500 cows and heifers and also some bulls.

To the east of the McIntyre Ranch was the Kirkcaldy of 80,000 acres. It was started by the Knight Sugar Company and managed by Ray Knight. Eventually it was acquired by the McIntyres, but later it was again sold, this time to the Mormon Church. The Church re-named the spread and it is now the Knight Ranch.

At one time the McIntyre holdings in Canada comprised 160,000 acres. Six sets of ranch and farm buildings were operated to carry on these activities. Approximately 2,000 head of cattle were branded a year and about that many fat cattle were sold.

With the death of Billy McIntyre an era in the history of this wonderful ranch ended. But its great traditions are being maintained by Mr. Thrall and his ranch crew.



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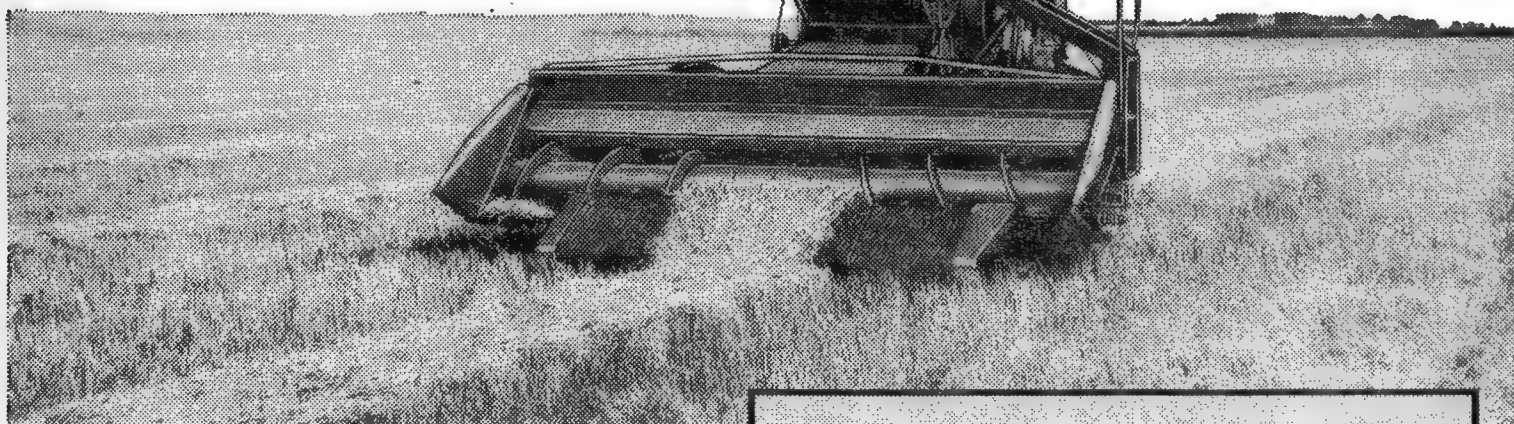
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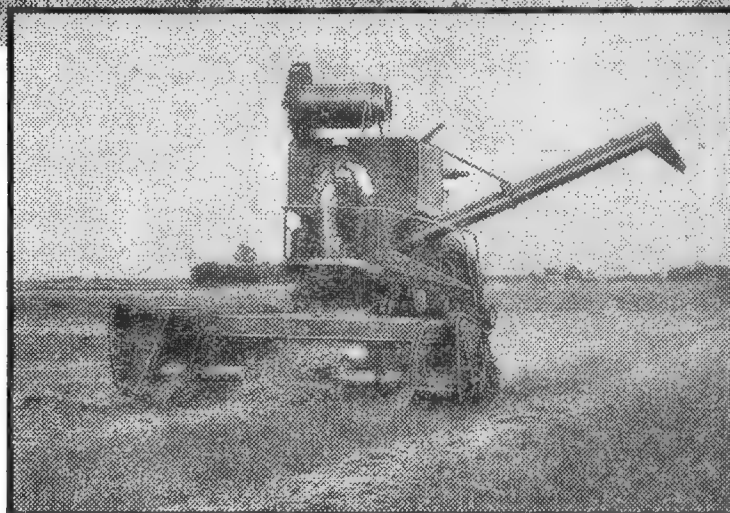
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lective ground speed which lets you adapt the forward speed of the combine to the condition of the crop. It means you can keep on the go, hour after hour, without overloading or having to dig out a slug every time you hit a heavy or weedy spot. Is there any wonder why you do more and better work with a John Deere Self-Propelled?

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Nature's Medicine Chest

By KERRY WOOD

WHEN flowers start blooming my mail-box fills with letters asking about wildwood medicines. A few of the writers describe ailments they should discuss with their family physicians. However, they seem convinced that nature's pharmacy can provide miraculous cures — and at no cost or inconvenience whatsoever! Fortunately, most queries are from good people who are merely curious about the old "simples" or herbal medicines used by country folk for many a century.

I learned about woodland medicines the hard way of trial and error.

During my stubborn and probably misguided youth, when I was trying so desperately to get established as a writer, my pen did not earn me a livelihood for two long hungry years. During that time I lived off the land, eating an amazing variety of strange foods that included such atrocities as boiled owl and hind leg of coyote! Porcupines and mushrooms, rabbits and leaves were commonplace items on my diet, and at times I became wretchedly sick as result of eating the wrong type of food.

For example, I saw red squirrels dining upon a purple-topped mushroom that grew plentifully on the ground under spruce trees, and reasoned that if squirrels could eat such mushrooms they must be edible. Well, I made myself quite sick on what I've since learned was the emetic russulae mushroom. Yet there are literally hundreds of tons of delicious mushrooms going to waste every year because we are frightened of them. We have no poisonous puffballs in Western Canada, yet how many farm folk have tried sliced puffball dipped in egg yolk and fried to provide a tasty treat?

My larder was bare of vegetables that first winter of living off the land. After a few weeks of an all-meat diet of flabby porcupine and lean rabbit flesh, I craved greens. Then I learned that the winter vegetable and starvation food of Cree Indians was the inner bark of the common poplar tree, or trembling aspen. I boiled this to a soft pulp and spooned it into me in quantities, belatedly finding out that it had strong laxative properties! However, poplar bark became my main vegetable diet in winter time and was varied with white birch twigs, which were sweetish in flavor and very nourishing. Thinking that I had unlimited variety in bark and twig foods, I copied beavers and added willow bark to my diet. The result was a pounding headache and perspiration streaming from skin pores all over my body. Later I discovered that willow bark contains a drug just as powerful as quinine; Indians know this and use willow bark and willow root tea to bring on a sweat to cure a high temperature type of fever.

Recipes for Salads

Plantain leaves were among the first wild foods that I ate, and a happy choice. They are tasty, especially when cooked as a wild spinach. The leaves contain some soothing medicines and Indians often use them in the mashed green state as a wound dressing or for placing on sores. I began using dandelion leaves for salads; this was a happy decision, too, and one that can be safely copied by anyone. Dandelion salad is much more flavorsome than lettuce. If you want a pleasant and completely safe medicinal addition, mix chickweed leaves with your dandelion salad. Even an ulcerated stomach can digest chickweed greens. Boil dandelion leaves and they become bitter in flavor and mildly laxative. Herbalists use dandelion root tea as a tonic laxative.

For tonics I used the common Indian medicine made from the bark of the black alder shrub. A pound of bark to a gallon of water, boiled one

hour, then the bitter, golden-brown brew is taken in tablespoon doses before meals three times a day. It is a wonderful blood cleanser despite the nauseating taste of it — wash it down with a glassful of water and avoid sweets. At one stage of living off the land I had a bout of skin blemishes, and this black alder tonic eliminated that trouble in very short order. A better known tonic may be made from the young leaves of the common stinging nettle; boiled as a spinach-like vegetable, nettles provide the human system with lime, sodium, and iron in worthwhile quantities. Nettle beer is a common health-drink among European farm folk. During the last war, over a 100 tons of nettle leaves were gathered in England and used for medicinal purposes and to obtain a green dye for coloring camouflage nets.

Canadian Tea

I had no milk, cocoa, or tea to drink during my penniless time, while water alone lacked attraction as a regular beverage. I experimented, boiling wild currant twigs in water to make a flavored tea, and later learned that this is an excellent tonic for sluggish kidneys. I also gathered the leaves of that well-known swamp shrub called Labrador Tea and boiled a handful of leaves in two cups of water. Indians once used such tea all the time. A healthful and flavorsome drink it is, mildly stimulating without any harmful effects. Another exhilarating yet harmless drink can be made from leaves of the shepherd's purse weed: such tea is also beneficial as a kidney medicine as well as being a stimulant.

Being outdoors a great deal of the time should have made me a healthy fellow, but I was too often hungry. My weight went down from a normal 160 pounds to a 130 during the ordeal. Then I was subject to colds and coughs which finally culminated in a serious pleurisy illness. The best known Indian cold medicine is made from cherry bark; indeed, our manufacturing pharmacists still use cherry-bark ingredients today in many cough syrups. The Indian method was to boil chokecherry bark in water, add sweetening and drink the thick syrup during coughing spells. I also found that the clear pitch from spruce trees, (a spoonful in half a cup of boiling water) helped soothe a sore throat. Just as effective, and available to almost every Western Canadian, is the cough and cold medicine that may be made from the sticky buds of the tree we commonly call Balm of Gilead — or balsam poplar. Boil a handful of sticky buds in a cupful of water, then drink the tea and you'll soon get relief from a sore throat.

Take the same sticky buds from the balm tree, a whole cupful, and boil with a pound of lamb's fat or pork lard; the brown mixture becomes an excellent ointment. It is especially useful in the treatment of chapped hands, cracked skin, and minor cuts. I didn't have lard to waste in that manner while living off the land, so mixed the balm essence with various animal fats and found it produced a marvelous ointment. In place of iodine and such antiseptics, I used the Indian antiseptic of saskatoon bark boiled in water, the resultant liquid being a curative wound-wash.

But when pleurisy laid me low in a lonely shack during blizzard weather, I wished for a doctor and modern medicines. Don't rely too much on wildwood "simples" when you really need a qualified physician.

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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER

DAY'S END

By EDYTHE MARCH

I HEAR the cattle lowing softly and I know 'tis day's end. They are craving cool water to quench their thirst. Dry the hills have been where they have wandered, seeking succour for their daily needs. Their young await their coming eagerly, knowing that soon they shall be suckling their mothers and sweet milk shall froth upon their mouths.

The rooster calls his flock of hens from here and there and leads them to the roost, strutting so importantly, knowing there is none other to challenge his rights, for he hath vanquished his rival in fair dual.

The gander and his geese arrive from swimming in the pond. He hisses at the other fowl as he proudly escorts his mates into the farm-yard. The geese preen their feathers while still damp from water, thinking of the eggs that soon will hatch into golden goslings. They hold low-voiced conversation amongst themselves.

The colt stands on wobbly legs, nuzzling his mother's teat for he has had his fill of warm milk and is content. His mother proudly arches her neck then turns her head quickly towards her offspring amazed to see him so and worrying for fear something might happen to this miracle of hers.

The small black cricket tries his wings for sound, his black legs with red stripes running down hunched beneath his body. He tries a scale or two, then when he has acquainted the exact note he sings his evening song. He wonders if the lady fair who hovers near his hide-out 'neath the stone will pay him heed tonight, so starts a-courting her. She echoes a note or two, then hopping nearer feels him with her antennae. He quivers at the touch and frantically he sends his notes upon the air, then circles her.

The bull-frog starts his bass down at the pond, sitting on a limb protruding from the waters edge. Soon the tenor tries his voice and others join the chorus till the woods resound their croaking notes. Suddenly a stillness lies across the pond. It lasts but a short while till as one voice they start again as on a signal given.

The robin sings his evensong unto the universe until it seems his throat would burst. The oriole sings sweetly by the water's edge. I hear the night-hawks cry and watch him poise aloft then swiftly descend, catching himself again, then flying high once more into the sky to join the others there. The owl gives a sleepy hoot amongst the cotton-woods for his day is but beginning. He thinks of flying swiftly, quietly amongst the trees looking for his prey to ease his hunger pangs, but now he runs a feather through his bill and contemplates, then turns his head from side to side. He lifts a foot, relaxes his talons and wonders what the evening holds.

The sun sinks his golden chariot over the western hills and colors the sky in rose and golden tints. The shadows lengthen on the green grass that soon will hold a hint of dew. The moon is seen, a silver crescent in the eastern sky. Jupiter and Mars are faintly gleaming as the light of day is passing and night's darkness falls all softly on the land.

Hushed are the fowl, the colt and the cattle. Only the night-hawks cry and the owl passing swiftly by are heard and seen for this is day's end.

HEALTH HINTS

IN order to ensure that iodine, necessary to prevent simple goitre, is available in regular supply, it has been added to salt used in cooking and at table.

Eggs, which are valuable sources of protein, vitamins and minerals, make a good substitute for meat. They lend themselves to both sweet and savory dishes as well as to milk drinks.

Vitamin C is particularly necessary to older people. It is supplied by citrus fruits, cantaloup and strawberries and also by broccoli, green pepper, cauliflower and spinach.

Whooping cough is one of Canada's most dangerous childhood diseases. It may cause death or serious after-effects. Immunization, available free

of charge should be given to every baby.

Many of the cheaper cuts of meat are richer in iron and other nutrients than more expensive portions. Liver, kidney, brains, tongue and heart are all good sources of iron and make very savory dishes.

Canned fruits and vegetables are the standby during seasons when the fresh kinds are not easily available. Modern methods of preserving these foods prevents little if any, loss of food values.

A practical knowledge of swimming is important, not only as a healthy form of exercise, but also as a lifesaver in case of water accidents. It is a good idea for children to learn to swim as soon as they are old enough to understand the instruction.

The various problems of childhood are dealt with in a series of folders produced by authorities in the field of child health and welfare. Each folder in the Child Training series deals with some specific subject. The series is available free of charge from your provincial health department.

First-aid kits may help to save a life. They should be part of the equipment of every home, office, store, camp and cottage. A book of first-aid instructions will help in case of emergency or, better still, there should be a trained first-aid in the family or staff.

Threatening a child with the "bogeyman" or other imaginary horrors may leave lasting effects upon him. It helps to relieve a youngster's fears if he can discuss them without fear of ridicule from his parents. Analyzing the trouble will often remove its terrors.



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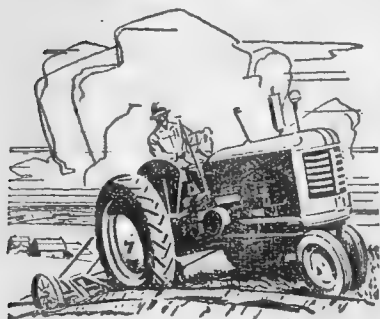
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69-6

Adventures With Manitoba Bears

By F. A. TWILLEY, Swan River.

ALTHOUGH every man's hand is against them and the country has been intensively farmed for almost sixty years, the bear still persists and has become aware of the fact that bee-hive neatly placed in a nice dry position and containing lots of bees and honey is much nicer to locate than having to hunt for the wild variety, also a field of oats provides a welcome change of diet, especially welcome if alongside a nice berry patch.

This valley has always been a bear's paradise, growing everything that a bear needs and thick with large trees along the many rivers. The black poplar not having much value as timber or fuel and often ready to fall over and make a huge hole in the ground, saves the

animal a lot of digging when ready to den up for the winter.

The Indians did not bother the bear very much. There was always plenty of much more to be preferred game around and the black bear was not so easily stopped with bow and arrow.

When the Hudson's Bay Co. began to reach out for good bear hides in order to supply a demand from the military for use as hats for the guards, the white trappers began to hunt them. I heard of one man around here that used to trap them with success and look them over. If the hide didn't come up to expectations he would contrive to set the animal free. Whether he expected to catch the animal again for another appraisal or whether he did not want to kill needlessly, I don't know, but

They do not sleep very sound in their dens during the winter, and quite often some of us have dropped a tree on their den not noticing they were there. They come out quite lively to see what the game is.

Bear Stories

Long time ago a neighboring homesteader, who used to be a school teacher in England and did a little of it in this country too, was milking his cows in the yard. One day as he was milking, the cow became restless and acted as if she was going to bolt. Noticing one of his boys, as he thought, standing at his back, he ordered him in a loud voice as befits a school-master, to go to the house at once.

Looking back to see that his order had been obeyed, he was surprised to see a bear slinking away with its tail between its legs.

Bears are curious animals. Isaac Cowie, in his book entitled "Company of Adventurers," tells of an happening at the time he was working for the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort Pelly. (The Swan River district extended at that time as far west as Fort Pelly which is now in Saskatchewan.) He tells of Colonel somebody whose name I cannot recall coming up to Fort Pelly in 1873 to make arrangements for the establishment of a headquarters for the newly formed N.W.M.P. While he was there, a party of H. B. employees and others arrived at the fort from the Red River settlement.

They were asked by the Colonel if they had encountered any buffalo or other game as they neared the fort to which they replied that all they had seen was a bear and not so very long ago.

Upon hearing this the Colonel mounted his horse and loaded his rifle and took off in the direction given. It was not long before the people at the fort heard shots, and shortly after saw the officer returning looking rather glum.

Had he missed? No, he had been too successful. Had shot one of the Company's oxen in mistake for the bear.

It cost him ten pounds, that made him sad, but the occupants of Fort Pelly were delighted as it would mean a change from the ever-lasting pemmican, and they hoped he would come again some time.

"Is your former cook happy since she won a sweepstake?"

"No — she says she's all dressed up and no place to leave."



Left to right, Billy Williams and Dan Campbell, Manitoba bear hunters.

Photo by John Barry.

one day, when looking the bear over, it made a lunge for him. He stumbled on backing up and the bear took off his hat and a bit of his scalp.

Brave Bear Hunters

My first experience was when I first came to this part. I had bought a cow with a three-months-old calf. I turned them out to run with other homesteaders' cattle and mine used to come home at night.

One night it didn't come home and next morning I went to hunt it up. I saw where there had been a scrap and the cow was there but the calf was missing. I could see where it had been attacked and dragged into the bush. Following up the trail, I found the remains of the calf.

Enlisting the aid of a neighbor, we went in search of the bear, but on nearing the scene I hesitated. I said to my companion what the neck-tie said to the hat, "you go on ahead and I'll just hang around."

Not that I was afraid. Who would be afraid of a bear! I merely did not want to get too far ahead because I was using a Snider rifle and old-timers know what they looked like. The barrel was so long that if I had got too close to the bear I would have been obliged to back up again in order to shoot.

However, we did not see it. Many times lately they have destroyed beehives and make a thorough job of it. They not only eat the honey, but they also eat the bees and lick up the ground all about the hive after smashing the hive to pieces. They will destroy four or five in a night. In an oat field they will stand on their hind legs and gather an armful of standing grain and nibble away.

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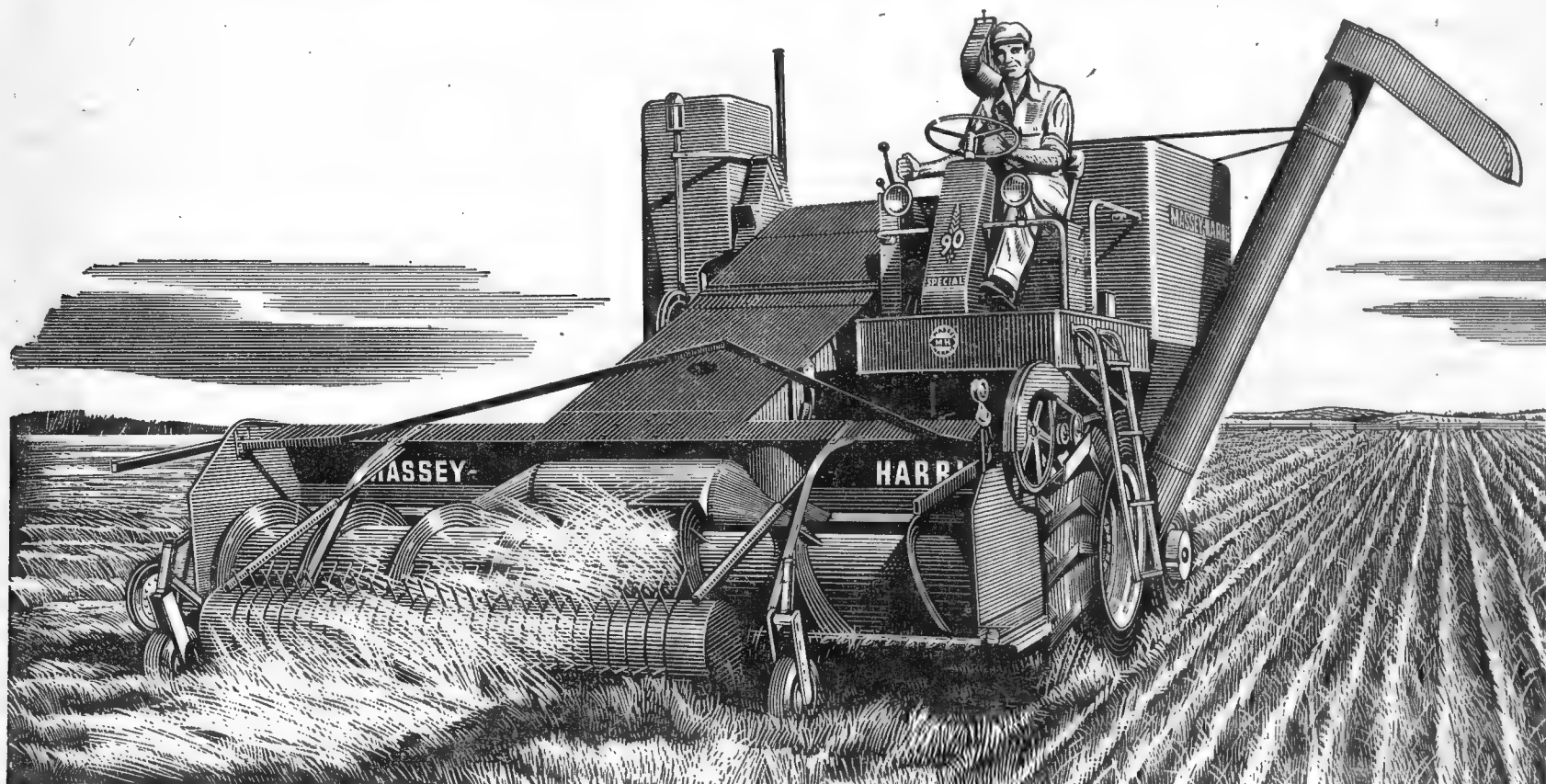
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Bruce Parker, age 3, with his brother's muskrat catch. Photo by Mrs. Norman Parkes, Oatfield, Man.

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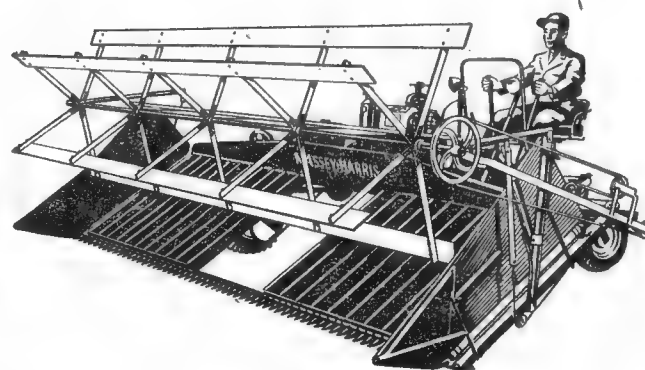
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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

Edmonton's Cenotaph

By MAY ELLEN MILNER

HOW many have had the privilege of visiting the Edmonton Cenotaph of which that city, too, is so justly proud? It would be difficult to imagine a more ideal location than the one chosen for this impressive structure.

Situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, with its peaceful valley and river below, which contribute in no small measure to the peaceful tranquility surrounding the area, this memorial stands in the very heart of the busy Capital City of Alberta, and in the bustling atmosphere, performs the miracle of being as restful as a country churchyard.

It is of peculiar interest, to note that the Cenotaph is not only unique in having been erected during the brief reign of Edward VIII, it is also worthy of note that the Governor General of Canada, John Buchan, who unveiled the memorial on August 13th, 1936, passed on before his term of office expired.

More than sixty-five tons of gray granite were used in its construction, all of which had to be brought over the Rocky Mountains from the Granite Island Quarries of British Columbia.

The experts who had the responsibility of choosing wisely the material requirements, decided upon this granite as having the properties to withstand climatic conditions prevalent in Alberta. Time has shown the wisdom of their choice.

Its total weight, one hundred tons, is supported by a concrete foundation eighteen by eighteen feet, twelve feet in depth. Other measures and steps, too intricate and involved for the layman to understand have insured its perfect balance of line throughout the years.

As soon as the structure was completed, the grounds were in need of attention, along with some few other miscellaneous items.

To this end, the city engineer's department directed its efforts. Great credit is due them for their ideas, not only well planned, excellently conceived, but carried to a successful conclusion. Of this the years speak eloquently.

Its beautiful floral arrangement at the base is kept at the absolute maximum of perfection and generously contribute its share to the over-all picture.

A sarcophagus, highly decorated, is at the front of the Cenotaph, symbol of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, supported by three lions, emblematic of Empire. Below, in quiet subdued elegance, the one word, "Remembered".

A hand reaches down out of a cloud, placing a wreath of victory on the tomb and, rising from the clouds the Cross of Sacrifice upon which is placed a flaming torch, symbol of courage, willingness of life, that in the service of others, carries on.

Only one military symbol, emblematic, taking the form of an unsheathed sword, this, the symbol of Guardianship.

On the right and left hand are wreaths with flowing ribbons, giving a well-balanced facade bearing these two inscriptions, "Our Glorious Dead", and the dates 1914 - 1918.

Impelled by respect and reverence, all who pass the sacred ground upon which rests the Cenotaph, erected to perpetuate the memory of the Unknown Soldier, should give pause and reflect upon those who labored to bring this idea to fruition that they who so nobly sacrificed their lives may live on in our hearts and memory.

4-H National Judging Competitions Eliminated

By N. F. BELL

THE National 4-H Council almost unanimously voted to discontinue the National Judging Competitions at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. The announcement was a disappointment to many and a relief to others. As one who has been closely connected with 4-H work for the past 12 years the decision came neither as a surprise nor a disappointment to me.

The National Judging Competitions had many excellent features. Unfortunately a few undesirable features tag along and perhaps some abuses. I have never been very enthusiastic over the judging competitions for several reasons. I do not consider that coaching two of the best members of a club, often to neglect the membership as a whole, tends to raise the club standard.

We know that there has been a tendency on the part of some district agriculturists, or district home economists, to single out their teams early in the season, and devote a great deal of time to their coaching, while in other districts little or no attention is paid to training judging teams.

Then after the teams have been selected at the elimination contest, some provinces devote considerable time and expense coaching the teams for Toronto, while in other provinces very little help is given with the result the competition has developed into a competition between coaches rather than between clubs.

The question of what will take its place will undoubtedly give the officials in charge some concern, for it seems that it will be replaced and that certain 4-H members will be awarded the trip to the Royal in the future as in the past. Will they be selected as in the past for their ability as judging teams, or as in the case of some of the girls to "put on a demonstration"? Whatever system is used should be nation-wide and should be such that every normal, and willing 4-H club member has a reasonable chance to win. It should be closely linked with general efficiency both for the individual and the club he represents.

Some years ago an outside grain judging team came to the Junior Seed Fair in the district I served. They were assisting with the judging as a part of their training for the Royal. Being somewhat new to the work, I enquired from the boys regarding their home club, how it was run, its successes, etc. To my surprise and disappointment the boys knew very, very little about club work. Further investigation indicated that the district agriculturist in charge had selected the two boys because of their personality and ability, but the club was not much more than a name. Two boys were well coached, but the club just died of neglect.

I would suggest that only clubs that have a reasonably high standing for general efficiency should enter a team, and then the general efficiency record of the candidates over at least two years or better three years be reviewed as a part of the test.

The purpose of 4-H clubs is not just to develop and train a small number of the best judges to judge better. It is to assist in developing girls and boys into better farmers and better citizens. To this end the attention given to the general efficiency of both the individual and the club should be recognized.

In selecting and coaching judging teams attention is given to developing members who already excel in one phase of club work but not necessarily the best club members. Where as in general efficiency special atten-

tion must be directed not only to the weakest members of the club but to the weakest points of each individual members.

Perhaps the most serious problem in selection on the basis of general efficiency is to arrive at some uniform method of scoring among the 50 or 60 district agriculturists and district home economists. Under our present system of scoring the majority of marks given a club member are given either under club regulations or by outside judges. The remaining marks could be checked by head office officials to provide uniformly and fairness to all contestants. That would require extra help and help costs money, but it would cost considerably less than has been spent coaching teams for the Royal and would do far more to raise the standards of all clubs.

I hope judging competitions will be continued on a provincial basis.

Competition for the best grain plots have been reflected in a very much higher standard of plots than found a few years ago. Competitions in grain are teaching the 4-H'ers to know good grain when they see it, and to prepare grain for competition. Our Thematic Displays have served a useful purpose; clean competition in the various phases of club work is all for the good. But we need balanced clubs, just as we need balanced farming.

Therefore General Efficiency should be the top award, and when the selection is made for that wonderful trip to the Royal, let it be a reward for a well-rounded, and balanced effort in 4-H work over several years. The award will be fair and any expense involved will be justified. The trip will be more enjoyable when there is no competition at the other end about which to worry.

Cash Advances Possible

CHANCES are bright that a generally acceptable plan of cash advances on farm stored grain can be worked out by this fall, said A. W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

This optimistic view was expressed by Mr. Platt on his return from a meeting of western farm organizations, held in Saskatoon under the auspices of the Western Conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

"I am quite hopeful that we will be able to come up with a plan which will meet with the approval of farmers of Western Canada and at the same time, one the federal government will be prepared to institute," declared the F.U.A. president.

Some four different schemes were developed at the meeting as practical methods for solving the present farm cash shortage. Because additional information had to be secured on a number of points brought out during discussion, it was not possible to settle definitely on any of these schemes, Mr. Platt stated. As a result, a four-member inner committee was named to investigate the various proposals advanced. They will later submit a report to the central committee, setting forth the most feasible scheme which could be presented to the government in Ottawa.

Mr. Platt was chosen to represent the three western farm unions on this committee. Others on the committee include J. D. Wilton, a Manitoba farmer, representing the Federation of Agriculture; J. E. Brownlee or alternate, United Grain Growers; Charles Gibbings, Kindersley, Sask., will speak for the Wheat Pools.



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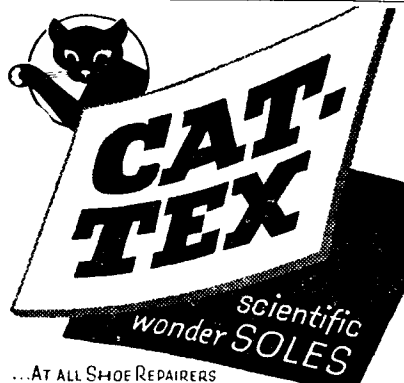
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It's Time To Take Hay-Making Seriously

By GRANT MacEWAN

YES, farming operations in Western Canada are generally very efficient — except at haying time.

When average hay is worth \$15 a ton, based on digestible nutrients, super-quality hay should be worth at least \$20, and poor hay less than \$10. And yet there is comparative recklessness in operations at that season of year when hay is recovered and quality fixed. Unfortunately, the difference between good hay and poor hay is not as obvious to casual observation as the difference between One Northern wheat and No. 6, or between a Red Brand Carcass of beef and a canner. But the difference in hays is just as real and just as great and the poor sample with excessive fibre and depleted protein will result in shrunken dollar returns in milk and meat.

Quality in rations is as important as quantity and there is extra money for those stockmen who will study haying methods and supervise operations with as much care as a raw material in making beef. Hay is the universal feed for cattle between one grazing season and the next. And to a greater degree than most of us have realized, a cattleman's fortunes are determined at haying time. The potentialities of better roughage are very great and it would seem that the dairy producers are ahead of the beef growers in appreciating it. Better roughage can save grains and concentrate feeds wherever ruminant animals are kept. Dr. W. E. Petersen of the University of Minnesota has contended that it is quite possible to harvest hays with such high quality that they will support milk production in dairy cattle to the maximum of inherited capacity, without recourse to grain feeds.

In New Zealand, where livestock husbandry has made big advances, stockmen have become very conscious

of the savings which can be created by high quality roughages, and as a result, grain feeds are being conserved and savings created. Less of loss due to hay exposure and a minimum of that form of fibre called lignin is the New Zealand objective.

Good hay is low in that fibre but high in the digestible carbohydrates, protein, mineral matter and vitamins. Cattlemen should be armed with fundamental information about the feed constituents and especially the fibre part of feeds — the woody part which gives plants their framework and their strength. But not all fibre is the same. The part of fibre called cellulose, of which cotton is an example, can be digested efficiently by the cow and her relations. But lignin is another form of fibre which develops as plants mature. It is the woodiest of fibre; not only is it indigestible but it lowers the digestibility of other constituents of the ration. When lignin is present in amounts above six per cent, the digestibility of other constituents of the feed or ration goes down. There is no simple barnyard test for lignin but the stockman may be sure that the more plants mature, the more lignin they will carry. Wheat hay, cut at the "milk stage," will be low in lignin and a useful feed while wheat straw is high in lignin and a poor feed.

Canadian farmers and ranchers can benefit as New Zealand producers have done by getting the hay feeds to the herd before the villain, lignin, develops, thus reducing the need for grain and costly concentrates. Earlier harvesting of hay, even though the operations conflict with a stampede or baseball tournament, has much to offer in making feeding more efficient. And while the early-cut and not-so-early cut hays may look alike to the man in charge, the cattle can tell the difference. Not only will cows respond to the superior hays but they are good judges of quality. Tests have shown that when confronted with a choice, cattle go for the low-lignin hays, frequently choosing slightly spoiled immature hays ahead of unspoiled mature hay. Cattle know enough to avoid the tough fibre that goes with advanced maturity, where they have an alternative.

With hay serving both as filler and as a major source of digestible nutrients for wintering cattle, the stockman's objective will, quite logically, be to recover the best possible combination of large tonnage and high quality. But the unfortunate fact is that quantity and quality in hays as in many other things are more or less incompatible. Cut in the immature state, hay will be high in protein but down in yield; and left until mature, the result will be more hay in terms of dry matter or total tonnage but definitely lower in net feeding value. As forages mature, the physiological changes follow a regular sequence with protein content being depressed and fibre rising. The farmer cannot be blamed for thinking about tonnage or hay yield but gaining a few extra pounds by letting the hay become quite mature may be a most unprofitable practice. The result "in a nutshell" can be seen in figures from Cornell University where milk yield from the dairy herd was 2,129 pounds per acre of over-mature forage and it was 2,711 pounds of milk per acre in the case of forage cut at "pre-bloom to early bloom" stage.

Hay Cut Too Late

It is suggested that 90 per cent of Western Canada's hay crop is cut too late with the result that the feed is not as good as it might be and not as good as it appears. It should be the stockman's aim to cut crested wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass just be-

fore these species bloom or about a week after heading. It is a serious mistake to leave them long after the flowering stage. Brome is not quite so prone to become fibrous and delay in cutting is not as serious but still there will be the least loss in net feeding value by prompt attention to cutting. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when the plants are beginning to bloom or when about 10 per cent of the flowers are in bloom.

In no phase of farming have the changes and advances been more spectacular than in haying equipment and workers are being spared much of the heavy toil and painful blisters which were long associated with the three-tined fork in the hay meadows. There is something to be said in support of each of the newer techniques in hay-making — the use of the overhead field stacker, the use of the field baler and the use of the forage harvester, but in any case, recovery of the hay as soon as possible after cutting is extremely important. Such early recovery will reduce the risks and losses associated with exposure to rain and it will help to prevent the loss of leaf matter which so often accompanies excessive drying. Saving the leaves is of special importance where the legumes are concerned; about 40 per cent of the weight of alfalfa hay is in the leaves and well over 50 per cent of the most valuable feeding constituents are locked up there. Yet cattlemen have seen alfalfa hay so denuded of leaves that little remained except the stalks and stems, with the result that the forage had become a fibrous and second-class feed.

Exposure to rain after being cut leads to invisible but none the less serious losses in feeding value in hays, with some of the most valuable feed constituents being actually washed away. The part most resistant to the rain will be the fibre which is the least valuable, while heavy losses will occur in protein, soluble carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. Naturally, the extent of loss due to leaching will depend upon the amount of rain that falls and the length of time exposed. This much is known, that heavy and prolonged rains can completely ruin exposed hay and less persistent rains may well lead to the loss of 40 or 50 per cent of the net energy in the feed. Such a loss means a corresponding loss in dollar return to the stock feeder.

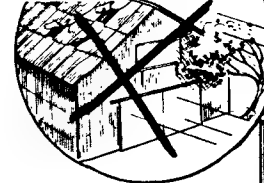
Unfortunately the stockman has no simple and practical means of measuring deterioration in hay and general appearance can be deceptive. Weathering leaves its marks but the precise losses in protein, mineral matter and vitamins cannot be assessed with accuracy except by analysis. There are some visual characteristics that should not be overlooked, however. Discoloration is an indication of exposure at some time in the course of hay-making and dustiness and presence of mold will tell of heating or spoiling. When hay or other feed heats in stock or granary, it is evidence of oxidation or simple burning of some portion of the feed — again the most readily available and most valuable feed constituents will go first and again the fibrous portions will be least affected.

Good hay will be free from dust, free from weeds and free from evidence of spoiling. It will possess a high percentage of leaf matter and a minimum of coarse stems. It will have a rich green color and that color will have important nutritional significance because it is related directly with carotene and carotene is the source of vitamin A. That particular vitamin has important roles in nutrition of farm animals and is one of the vitamins most likely to be deficient during the long Canadian winters.

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PIGS IS PIGS

By IVAN HELMER

THE dog is said to be man's best friend. In the big cities where friends are scarcer than hen's teeth there might be some truth in this. On a great many farms of Western Canada such a statement is plain ridiculous. Here the pig is man's best friend. The dog in most cases is a parasite — nothing more than an artful sponger and star boarder. But the pig supports the family.

This being so, and the pig being practically without a real friend on earth we think it should have a little publicity. Its dependents ought to know more about it. Aside from profiting from smoking its hams, pickling its feet, rendering it into lard, utilizing its hide (and even its bristles) to say nothing of boiling up its head for table delicacies, we should have, if not a friendly interest, a respectful interest in the poor devil.

Let us forget its ugliness, its repulsive rotundity, its hideous snout and drooling chops, its floppy sail ears and the bee-bee eyes buried in a fat head; mistily blinking at the world in contempt and resignation. Unfortunately for its looks the pig is undershot and no doubt he should wear a beard. A beard might give him dignity and conceal the nasty sneer on his pulpy lips.

A pig is a hog, or a swine; either word being pig latin for greed and voracity.

Swine, according to the encyclopedia applies not only to the domestic pig (brother Joe), but to wild relatives as well (like Uncle Bill, Cousins Jim and Maud). Another way pigs resemble people is that they are omnivorous, which means (handy thing a dictionary) that they will eat anything — animal, vegetable or mineral — or even each other. Well, not many people will go as far as the last — public opinion would be too strong. Indeed there are people who will not eat swine, or are not supposed to eat swine. The Jewish people for instance will not — at least not unless it is called chicken.

An Old-Timer

The pig has been around for a long time. It has deep roots in history, as well as in mamma's garden and her flower beds. Its ancestry, according to one Chinese student, dates back as far as 2900 B.C. And the pig, as we know it, is a development of crosses from the earliest known wild European and Indian swine. He was kept for many years merely as a scavenger to clean the rubbish and refuse from yards and villages, before somebody discovered that his haunches (cooked) were nice to get their teeth into. As a scavenger he helped, though, to keep places orderly and germs and taxes down. However, from this work he got a low reputation from which he has never fully recovered.

We know the pig's story goes as far back as the Garden of Eden. When Adam found himself evicted because of the skulduggery indulged in by Eve, the snake, and the apple, he became so wroth that he grabbed the apple and jammed it into the mouth of a pig who happened to be passing that way. He did this so violently (after all he had just lost a very nice thing) that the poor brute of a hog developed lock jaw at once and could neither get the apple in or out of his mouth. He went around like this for many years and no doubt it was from this that the pig got its sad, wistful look. No doubt, too, that is where the delicatessen operators of today got the idea of roasting small pigs and serving them whole with an apple in the

mouth. This latter is not a very common sight now, except in cartoons and movies. Stewed hogs are more prevalent today — especially at closing time around some western Canada watering places.

Probably this treatment by Adam has helped to keep the pig family in some contempt. Anyway it has been kicked around, shot at, cursed at, pitch-forked, chased and had the dog set on it probably more than any creature on earth. Well — perhaps except the taxpayer.

The Fur-bearing Porker

The pig is a forebearing animal.

In Mexico they are said to have fur-bearing pigs; or more correctly wool-bearing. These are a hybrid — the result of a cross between pigs and sheep. We have been told this by a very reliable character, who, for obvious reasons, does not want his name mentioned.

Facts about this Mexican pig (or whatever it is called) are scarce here though. We can't tell you whether this is a pig in sheep's clothing, whether you can eat your pork chops and have your wool too, whether the creature grunts or bleats, or anything else about it. The whole thing is perhaps best forgotten.

A wool-covered pig in Canada might have some practicality. We can't see the advantage in a hot country like Mexico. Maybe the wool is insulating; like some old Ontario gentlemen wearing heavy, long Stanfield underwear all summer and claiming that it keeps them cool; or the theory that a hot cup of coffee on a sizzling July day gets your insides so hot that your outside feels cool.

A pig, like a good fullback is at his best, around 200 lbs. After that they both tend to go to pot and would look better in a foundation garment.

The pig carries its head low. It eats and breaths — and some people think — lives low.

Probably more of the pig is commercialized after slaughter than any farm animal. Its bristles are valuable, its hide makes the finest leather, its fat is good for soap and fine face creams for lovely ladies, and where else would we get bacon for our eggs. Just about every part is used, except the squeal and the purchaser often uses that. Incidentally one standard grade-one pig will provide the pork for thousands and thousands of cans of pork and beans.

If you are interested in dentistry, the pig has 44 teeth. And here is a 24-carat word to use on your friends — pigs are ARTIODACTYL, which means they are even-toed. They have four toes to the foot; two non-functional and two functional. Which two are which we are unable to say. Next time you see a pig scratching try and see which two toes are being put to work.

Anyway from the wild Indian boar of centuries ago the pig is coming along faster than the Canadian culture. Mr. Pig is gaining stature all the time. He is pretty well looked after nowadays. And why not? He is money in the bank, tantalizing promise in the frying pan, and satisfaction in the stomach.

The wide-awake farmer these days is concerned with only one line of that famous childhood verse; the line, "and this little pig went to market."

* * *

The railways have applied to the transport commissioners for an increase of 15% in freight rates, because of the recent wage increase granted employees. The railways made it clear that the increase will be applied only where competitive conditions make it feasible. That means that, if granted, the people of the prairie provinces, and particularly the farmers, will bear the burden. How many more straws can the western camel's back bear?

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Cockerel Chicks	100	50	25
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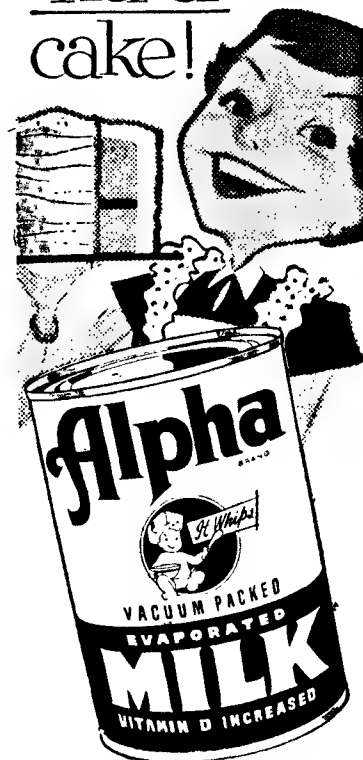
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Chemical Food Additive For Cattle

PPOINTS on feeding distilbestrol safely were given Saskatchewan stockmen by Erle Roger of the Animal Industry Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Distilbestrol or Des as it is called, is a chemical hormone-like product, which when added to the rations of cattle being fattened, results in greater rate of gain and a saving in feed required per pound of gain.

Regulations were approved recently under the Feeding Stuffs Act to regulate the sale in Canada of medicated feeds, particularly Des. Reports from various feed manufacturing firms indicate that beef cattle protein supplements containing Des will likely be available to farmers early this summer.

When feeding supplements which

contain Des care must be taken to feed only according to the instructions of the manufacturer, to ensure that animals get correct amount of the hormone, daily. The use of Des supplements must be restricted to cattle which weigh over 600 pounds, and only those being fattened for market. Therefore, such supplements cannot be used as a common protein supplement for the rest of the herd.

Feeds containing Des are not to be given breeding stock or milking cows. When it is being fed to beef animals for slaughter, it must be discontinued for at least 48 hours before marketing or slaughter so as to rid the tissues of Des residue.

Swine, particularly breeding stock, should not be allowed to follow beef animals being fed Des-containing feeds. The Des content of the manure could prove harmful to the swine.

While experiments in the United States and Alberta show that feed savings amount to from 13 to 17 per cent when Des is fed, miracles should not be expected. Nothing can take the place of careful feeding and management. The addition of the hormone simply enables the animals to utilize more of the nutrients fed.

FIFTY-FIFTY

A tourist stopped at a church in the foothills and asked the minister how many members he had. "Fifty," was the reply.

"How many active members?"
"Fifty."

"Fifty" members and fifty active, you must be a good preacher."

"Yes, sir — fifty members, 25 active for me and 25 active against me."

*Trade Mark Reg.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery

**Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids**

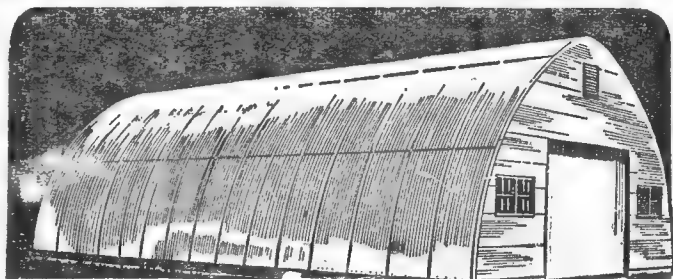
Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain. Thousands have been relieved—without resort to surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

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DAIRYING

If Canadian people drank one glass of milk more per day than they now do, there would be no problem of surpluses in dairy products. Everyone would be healthier and happier, the billion-dollar dairy industry would be prosperous and there would be no need for the shipment of butter at cut prices to European nations.

I think that an aggressive advertising campaign by the Dairy Industry of Canada would accomplish the desired end. That association has about \$350,000 a year to spend on advertising. One soft drink industry on this continent spends THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR on advertising!

Milk is the finest and most nutritious food. Young people who drink plenty of it grow big and strong and healthy with solid bones and sound teeth. Milk has so many ingredients of value to growth and health in its makeup that its use should be constantly increased. But people must be told of its value as a food.

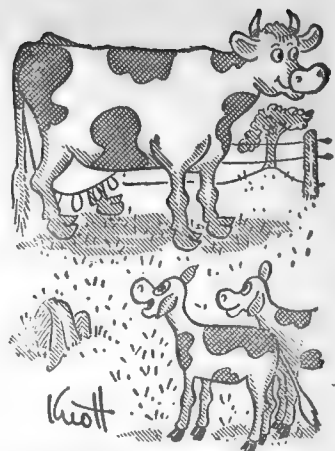
Canada's Food Rules state that a half-pint of milk a day is the minimum for an adult; at least one pint for children under twelve and one and one-half pints for teen-agers. So, if parents set a good example, drink their milk and remark on how good it tastes, children will be much more likely to drink at least the required amount without any fuss.

By a recent mail ballot conducted by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club on behalf of the exhibitors to the Royal Winter Fair, Oliver C. Evans, of Chilliwack, B.C., has once again been chosen as judge for the 1956 show. This makes Mr. Evans' sixth time as the man selected to judge Jerseys, which puts him in a class all by himself as far as a popular judge of Canadian Jerseys is concerned.

Glengarry Betty Ann, owned by Stansell Brothers, Aylmer, Ontario, has just completed her seven-year-old record and with it she is a member of the "Gold Seal Class" for producing over 100,000 pounds of milk. The remarkable feature about this record is that "Betty Ann" entered the "Gold Seal Class" before she was 8½ years of age. The youngest cow ever to join this select producing group.



Caroline Baker on Goldie, and foal, Jubilee. Photo by Mrs. C. Bell, Vermilion, Alta.



"Oh! Boy! -- Get a load of THAT."

Artificially-bred cows in the herds of members of the U.S. Herd Improvement Association have shown an increase in milk production over the past five years.

In every dairy herd there is one cow that dominates the rest, usually the oldest, neaviest and senior cow. When a strange cow is introduced into the herd there often is trouble.

A shipment of outstanding Canadian Ayrshires has just recently been made to Mariona Ospina, Bagot, Colombia. These animals were exported by R. R. Ness & Sons and consisted of two Burnside heifers, a three-year-old and a two-year-old, and a young herd sire from A. E. McArthur's herd all of Howick, Quebec.

Scientists in Holland have found a means of combining acid fruit juices with milk to produce a pleasant pasteurized drink. Here is the recipe: 20 lbs. of sugar is dissolved in 46½ quarts of fresh milk. Then 28 quarts of a solution containing 2½ percent pectin preparation is added and mixed. The mixture stands for a few minutes and then 19 quarts of black current juice is added. The mixture is left for 10 minutes and then pasteurized.

BULK MILK HANDLING

According to D. H. McCallum, Alberta's Dairy Commissioner, Alberta is in the process of considering bulk handling of milk. No regulations exist as yet but Mr. McCallum cautions that a dairy farmer buying a bulk tank would be well advised to get a written guarantee that the tank does come up to 3-A standards. The 3-A standard was drawn up by the International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians Inc.

Mr. McCallum draws attention to a report by the Ohio Department of Agriculture of "trouble spots" in measuring milk in certain farm tanks. The chief complaint was an inability to correctly calibrate the tank and measuring device. The report stated poor tank construction caused the sides to buckle which changed the depth measurements on the measuring stick.

Ohio regulations require all farm tanks meet 3-A construction. These standards will insure proper construction and thus proper milk measurements.

A written guarantee from the tank manufacturer that the tank does meet 3-A standards should be the first step when buying a farm tank.

Land ownership in southwestern Manitoba has increased from 45 per cent to 71 per cent over the past ten years. The proportion of farmers renting land has decreased from 40 per cent in 1946 to 15 per cent in 1954-55.

POULTRY TIPS

IF you are raising chickens (or turkeys) on any scale for market they should have roosts by the time they are four weeks old.

Separate cockerels and feed them for market as soon as possible.

At about 6 weeks each 100 pullets will require 10 feet of mash hoppers and 10 feet of grain hoppers.

They will need about 6 gallons of water daily. Turkeys and chickens should never be without plenty of fresh water.

They will require at least 70 feet of roosts; and will need 2 square feet of floor space for each pullet after 14 weeks; 3 square feet after 18 weeks.

Keep your floor litter stirred regularly to prevent it caking and to control dampness. Add to it, or replace, when nothing further can be done with it.

If you are able to provide pasture (rape, green feed of almost any type) you will be able to save substantially on your feed bill with turkeys. If possible fence a plot in two or three sections so that the turkeys can be moved from one to another each week. This will add to their health by keeping the sections cleaner and allowing your pasture to grow.

Shade is important, too. If you are pasturing turkeys in a place where there is not natural shade, sunflowers will do the trick and they will later supply some feed.

Your turkeys should have a shelter. This need not be elaborate. Any type of low, portable shed, open at the sides will do, and it should be constructed on timbers so that it can be moved by tractor, or jeep, from place to place on your range.

Turkeys will consume an unbelievable amount of water in hot weather — be sure they have it; and be sure they are not without grit.

Frank E. Payne, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Poultry Board, says poultry producers can look forward to a reasonably good year in 1956. A good demand should exist for Thanksgiving turkeys of quality but the Christmas market may not be so good because of large production in Eastern Canada and the U.S.A. Early chicks should pay off well but some decline in egg prices towards the end of the year appears probable. The hatch of chicks and turkey poults has been substantially larger this year than last.

FEEDING PULLETS

CHICKS require a diet rich in protein and carefully balanced in vitamin and mineral content, due to their rapid growth.

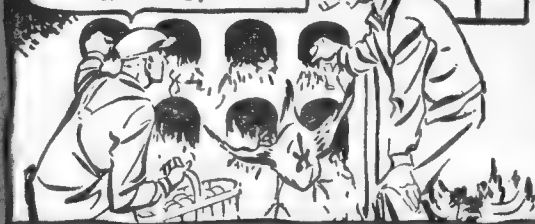
The rearing period is one of less growth as maturity approaches, and so is least exacting from a nutrition standpoint. But rearing studies at the Experimentia Farm, Brandon, have shown that the future egg production of pullets depends, among other important factors, upon the ration fed on range.

The rearing period normally begins at six or eight weeks of age and during this period a change from chick starter to growing rations can be made. Growing mashers are generally formulated to be fed with an equal amount of whole grain. This formulation should be followed if the birds do not have access to good pasture. If both mash and grain are fed free-choice, the tendency is for birds to consume too much grain and insufficient concentrate to meet body requirements for growth and maintenance. It is therefore recommended that mash be kept before the birds at all times and the amount of grain be limited to equal the amount of mash consumed.

MIRACLE
BILL

GIVES A TIP ON PROFITABLE
EGG PRODUCTION

I'M NOT GETTING
THE EGGS I SHOULD,
BILL—AND I CULLED
OUT ALL THE POOR
LAYERS, TOO!

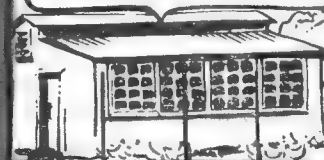


WELL, CULLING MAKES
SENSE, BECAUSE
EGG-LAYING ABILITY
IS BRED INTO A
HEN. BUT FULL
EGG YIELD MUST
BE FED INTO
THE HEN!



TRY FEEDING 'EM MIRACLE
LAYING MASH. IT'S A SPECIALLY
BALANCED RATION WITH
THE EGG-MAKING NUTRITION
THAT GRAINS LACK—AND
HEAVY LAYERS NEED!

HOW
DO YOU
FEED
IT, BILL?



JUST KEEP LOTS OF MIRACLE
LAYING MASH IN OPEN HOPPERS.
ADD SCRATCH GRAIN AND SEE THAT
THEY GET LOTS OF HARD GRIT
AND FRESH WATER.



OKAY, BILL—
YOUR
ADVICE
IS ALWAYS
GOOD.

HEAR YOU'RE
GOING TO BE
A
MILLIONAIRE,
ARCH.

NOT QUITE, BILL—BUT
I'M GETTING 15% MORE
EGGS—THANKS
TO YOU AND
MIRACLE FEEDS!



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DAIRY FARMING, too!



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THERE'S A

"MIRACLE" FEED

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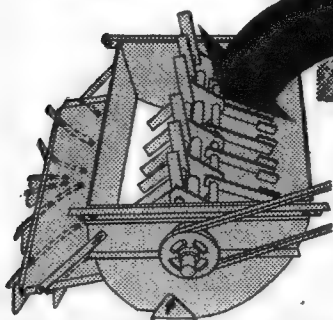


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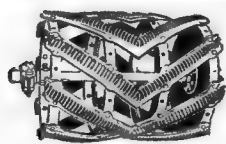
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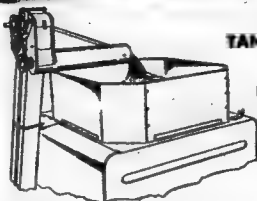
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ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
I OWN A _____ COMBINE.

Forage Reserves At A Low Ebb

By JOE BALLA

WESTERN CANADA'S multi-million-dollar livestock industry has entered the 1956 season with the smallest stockpile of roughage feed in more than a decade.

Coupled with the fact that there will be no apparent let-up or easing of the record cattle population, the livestock industry in the West will have to make a massive effort to increase the production of all forage and roughage livestock feed, which was depleted by the prolonged record winter to unprecedented proportions.

The live stock as a whole emerged from the long, hard winter in good shape and there was comparatively little loss even though the feed reserves were virtually used up in every region before the weather started to warm up.

The area facing possibly the hardest task of replenishing the feed reserves is in Manitoba where flood waters rampaged through sections upon sections of hay farm lands. In many of these flooded districts it will be next year before another hay crop

is realized. Many of the farmers in the flooded-out areas in that province face the problem of either cutting down on their cattle numbers or buying hay if they want to maintain their large scale feeding operations. Even small scale mixed farmers in Manitoba, upon whose land the flood waters rose, and who normally sold up to half their annual hay crop will be finding it difficult to meet their own requirements.

On the average the live stock industry in Western Canada usually comes through each feeding season in all regions with close to another year's supply of roughage feed on hand. Farm prices are particularly sensitive to even the slightest over-production or shortage. As a result the past winter and spring, as the severity of winter continued, hay prices also continued on a steady increase. It was the latter part of May before some areas of Western Canada actually felt the relief of spring pastures.

Dry Year Will Be Serious

Having seen all their feed disappear in about seven months of feeding operations, many live stock men in Western Canada who are also grain farmers, have drawn one startling conclusion from this experience, namely, that, despite the grain glut which extends and is felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a similar experience could also engulf the grain farmer should there be one crop failure.

Should the grain crops in the West fail, due to drought, the ultimate results would have a resounding effect on not only the grain producer, but the live stock raiser as well.

The need for more hay feed in the West may be further appreciated when practically every grain farmer who started to dabble in live stock last fall in his search for ready cash in a matter of months rather than maybe years, says that he will more than likely make an attempt to increase his live stock population this year. If this happens, it may well mean that another fall of fairly good cattle prices may be expected, not because meat consumption has necessarily gone up, but because the grain farmer will often outbid the cattle buyer in order to obtain feeders.

Although Saskatchewan probably bore the brunt of the severe winter, the hay shortage there is not expected to have as serious repercussions as in Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia. The Saskatchewan cattle population has not been making the large increases as elsewhere in the West, and, on a live stock per capita basis, larger acreages are devoted to hay and other forage crops in the grain province.

Large acreages have also been allocated to the production of barley and feed oats, both as green and grain feed. This trend was encouraged by the lateness of the spring, particularly in the foothills regions of Alberta.

The success or failure of Western Canada's farmers harvesting as much of the hay crop as humanly possible still rests largely with the weatherman. Heavy rains could give the West another bumper hay crop as last year and remove the worries of feed supplies for the coming winter, but likewise untimely rains coming when the hay crop reaches maturity, or at such time when the crop has been cut, but left in the fields to dry could deal a devastating blow as regardless of the amount, every forkfull will be needed. This is further emphasized by the fact that two severe winters in a row cannot be ruled out.

Need for Silage

As a word from the wise Harry

J. Hargrave, head of animal husbandry at the Canada Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, says that the possibility and the value of a silo is overlooked by too many farmers, especially if the weather is unfavorable for putting up good quality hay.

Valuable and useful experience has been gained at the Lethbridge experimental farm during the past three years in handling grass silage.

Besides being economical, a bunker-type horizontal silo has been used at the farm and grass silage has been successfully self-fed to dairy cows. The grass silage was mainly excess growth of an irrigated pasture mixture.

During the first year nearly two feet of silage was spoiled on top of the silo. This was due to two factors — too much drying of the silage and too little packing. Since then the silage has been additional water sprayed on it after every interruption during the filling of the silo and packing with a wheel tractor has been continued for two full weeks after the silo was filled. By this means spoilage on top has been practically eliminated.

The bunker (above named) silo is 84 feet long and 16 feet wide. It holds approximately 175 tons of silage, more than enough for 35 to 40 cows in the winter months. A self feeder made of two-by-six lumber is suspended from a telephone pole and anchored at the bottom. Six inches of feeder space per head has been adequate at all times, and even less would be needed if cattle have free access to it at all times.

Waste in feeding was practically nil and the only labor necessary involved the moving of the feeder once or twice a week. Freezing, even in extremely cold weather, has been largely avoided by hanging burlap bags over the feeder opening and extending a tarpaulin from the main body of silage to the telephone pole.

Experience has shown the need to have heavy 10-inch posts in the walls set in concrete at four-foot centres. Unless the posts are extremely well anchored or braced, pressure during packing will push them out of line or lift.

Two-inch planking and plywood have been used in the six-foot walls, and both have been satisfactory. A concrete floor has many advantages, according to Mr. Hargrave, but a layer of gravel will do. Moisture-proof paper, covered with old hay or straw has been satisfactory for topping the silo.

A bunker-type silo is easily filled with equipment now available and hand-labor has been eliminated by the use of the self-feeder. Experience with this type of silo has been most satisfactory at the Lethbridge farm.

Mr. Hargrave, the veteran cattle man says that beef as well as dairy cattle enterprises would find such a silo helpful for handling and feeding roughage. When feeding time comes, the cattle do the work. Besides being economical, this type of silo would also eliminate the worry of wet weather.

The manager of a small U.S.A. bank had once been the country judge.

"Your check is all right," he said to a stranger, "but you haven't offered sufficient proof of your identity."

Evidently the stranger knew the manager's background, for he retorted: "Hang it all, when you were a judge I've known you to hang a man on less evidence."

"That may be so," was the answer, "but when it comes to handing out hard cash we have to be very careful."

LIVESTOCK

Stock Growers' Report

The Western Stock Growers' Association will hold two meetings of interest to stockmen in the month of July. The first will be at the Dominion Range Station, Manyberries, Alberta, on Friday, July 6th, in conjunction with the Annual Experimental Station Field Day. This meeting will feature a Panel Discussion on "Grass — Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." Following a tour of Forage and Livestock Exhibits there will be a Cutting Horse Competition under the auspices of Canadian Cutting Horse Association. A barbecue supper will be served and the day will wind up with films and a dance.

On Wednesday, July 11th, a similar meeting will be held at Gooseberry Lake, ten miles north of Consort, Alta. This meeting will feature discussions on "Production Testing Beef Cattle and Modern Haying Methods". Following a Novice Cutting Horse Competition, a barbecue beef supper will be served and the day will conclude with films and a dance sponsored by the Consort Branch of Canadian Legion. — E. A. Chisholm, Secretary.

About 50 lbs. of carcass beef are obtained from 100 lbs. of live steer.

Cattle fed on hay or ranges low in vitamin A may show signs of shipping fever when shipped to feedlots. These signs actually are caused by vitamin deficiency.

It takes 12 months to produce a crop of wool. Only a few minutes carelessness at shearing time can reduce its value 10 to 25 per cent.

Use soluble branding fluids to mark sheep. Paint or tar that can't be removed from the wool may lower the price as much as several cents a pound.

Top-notch foundation stock and a program of continuous and careful culling of animals that fail to equal or improve upon their parents are necessary in breeding superior lines of beef cattle.

One ton of alfalfa (dry basis), contains 35 lbs. of calcium, 3.6 lbs. of phosphorus, and 25 lbs. of potassium, according to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Alfalfa is outstanding as feed for livestock.

Meat is a high protein food and high protein diets seem to have a tendency of preventing tooth decay. The Eskimos had little trouble with tooth decay before the intrusion of the white man changed their eating habits from almost exclusive diets of meat to a higher intake of carbohydrates. A high protein diet seems to actually build resistance to tooth decay, according to Gerald J. Cox, professor of dentistry, University of Pittsburgh.

The Saskatchewan Agriculture Department's Bull Purchase Premium Policy will again be in effect in 1956. The purchaser of a grade "A" bull will be eligible for \$40 premium and "B" bulls will be eligible for a \$25 premium, subject to regulations set out in the policy. This program has been in effect since 1948, and up to March 31, 1956, a total of 16,867 premiums have been paid on bulls of the beef and dairy breeds.

The Saskatchewan government offers scholarships up to a maximum of \$900 for students who will take a five-year veterinarian course. A student must return to Saskatchewan and practice for one year or return the \$900.

By removing fences and working down roadside ditches four additional acres of hayland per mile can be added to farms. Robert Pharis, Alberta's supervisor of crop improvement, suggests that farmers should do just that. The extra acreage can be devoted to high yielding grasses and legume hay, weeds can be kept down, and the general appearance of the farm considerably improved.

Nitrate poisoning sometimes occurs among livestock that have consumed common forage plants. Normally traces of nitrates are present in plants but under certain conditions the quantity is increased to a toxic level. When plants with poisonous levels of nitrates are consumed by an animal, the nitrates are converted in its digestive tract of nitrates, the poisonous substance. The nitrates pass into the blood stream and effect the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. This causes the animal, technically speaking, to die of suffocation. Oat hay is the most commonly known source of nitrate poisoning but also many other forage crops and weeds have been found to contain poisonous quantities of nitrates, when grown under abnormal or unusual conditions such as highly-manured grass stands.

If leguminous crops are making strong growth they require the services of bacteria on the root nodules, in order to extract nitrogen from the air and convert it to the use of the plant. In many instances there is a lack of bacteria in the soil. To overcome that legume seed should be treated with bacteria culture before seeding. Such cultures are sold under trade names and are readily available. The label on the container tells which legume seed the culture is suitable for.

CANADIAN MEAT CONSUMPTION

The Dominion bureau of statistics estimates the per capita meat consumption in Canada in the past two years as follows:

	1954	1955
	lb.	lb.
Beef	72.0	72.0
Veal	10.1	8.8
Mutton and lamb	2.5	2.8
Pork	53.7	58.0
Offals	5.3	5.7
Canned meats....	4.4	4.2
Total	148.0	151.5

It's Summer Sale

AT

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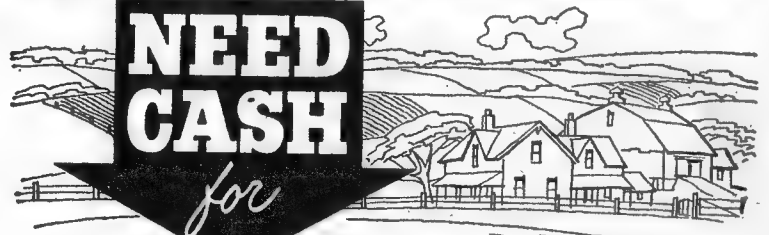


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Big Aberdeen Angus Show

ALBERTA Aberdeen-Angus Association has completed plans for an elaborate National Angus Show to be held in conjunction with the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 9 to 14. This will be the biggest Angus show ever held in Canada. The association has increased the prize money provided by the exhibition to a total of \$4,500. In addition trophies to the value of \$1,200 have been provided by individual donors.

The idea of this event arose from a suggestion made last autumn by W. L. McGillivray, of Coaldale, Alberta, and the association has been working hard on the plan ever since, with the intention of inducing Angus breeders from all over the continent to show here.

The trophy for the grand champion bull is a barometer which bears a pair of gold Angus bull figurines.

A rose bowl and candelabra set is the trophy for the champion female.

For the reserve champion bull the trophy is a coffee table containing a complete set of silver flatware.

The reserve champion female trophy is a table lamp with an Angus female figure in the base.

There are many other fine trophies and prizes and the show should give the Angus breed the finest type of publicity.

Each trophy will carry an engraved metal plaque, giving the name of the donor and the event, the name of the show, date and the winner's name will be engraved at show time. Alberta breeders have been enthusiastic with the type of awards and some are

definitely "out to win" certain trophies. All but the four specials are open to the world, including the \$250.00 ten-head class. The entry must be from at least two herds from each province or state, but otherwise can be any number of bulls, cows and heifers to make up the ten head exhibit. Four places will receive a share of the award, put up by the International Harvester Company. Other donors include the U.F.A. Co-op for Maple Leaf Petroleum, Canada Safeway, Bank of Montreal, J. E. Love & Sons, Burns & Co., Manning-Eggleston Lumber, Anglo American Oil Co., York Hotel, Calgary Power Co., Birks Jewellers and John D. McCra. The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Carling (Alberta) Breweries, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede and Red Deer Angus Breeders have contributed to the prize money.

STETTLER BULL SALE

ONE of the largest crowds to attend a regional Bull Sale in Alberta this season saw a bang-up sale for the third consecutive year at Stettler. Where a year ago the Stettler sale grounds were almost knee deep in mud, this year the temperature was a fine seventy above and if there were any complaints it was the dust, not the mud. In spite of a few remaining snowbanks under trees and in borrow pits it was shirt-sleeve weather for both exhibitors and buyers with the sale held on the Stettler baseball diamond and the stands filled with many more standing to watch the show and

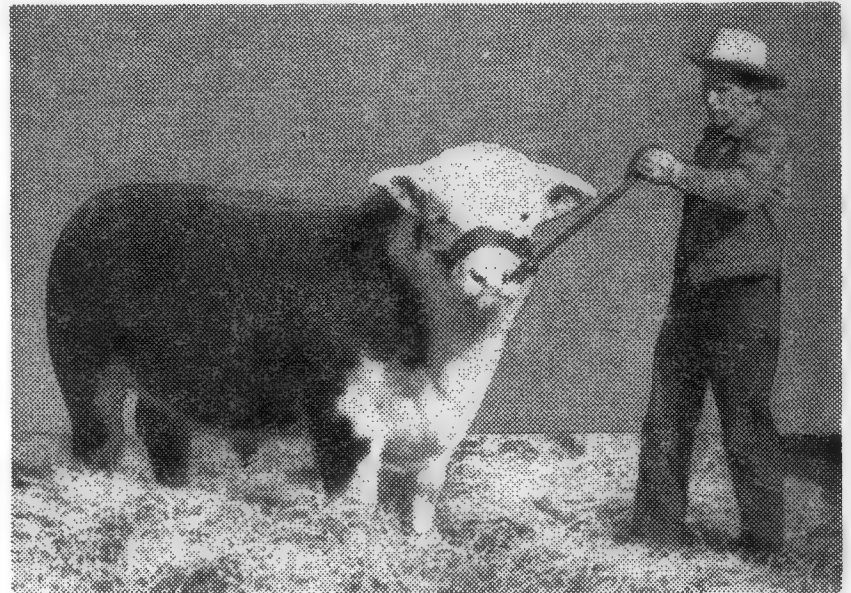
sale of Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn.

Gordon MacArthur of Botha, fresh from winning the female honors for Shorthorns at the Edmonton Spring Sale and Futurity, had the champion Shorthorn bull at the Stettler sale, and it went on to be the grand champion interbreed winner, and topped the Shorthorn sale at \$500.00 going to John Weber of Castor.

Stan Jackson of Gadsby had the Hereford champion, and it made the high price of the entire sale, \$610.00, to Olhausen Brothers of Nevis. The Angus champion bull was a yearling,

shown by E. R. Burt of Craigmyle, and it sold at \$260.00 to John Delker of Castor. The high price Angus was a bull from J. U. K. Gibson of Edmonton, which brought \$410.00 from Alf. Tigner of Gadsby.

In all 124 animals were sold for a total of \$36,655.00 or right on a \$300 average. 15 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$326, 64 Herefords \$340, and 7 Aberdeen-Angus \$343. Shorthorn calves averaged \$253; Herefords, \$200 and Angus \$212.50. Seven females sold, Shorthorn and Hereford, averaged \$150.00.



Champion Hereford at Stettler show and sale. Owner, Stan Jackson, of Gadsby.

Young Man with a Plan

One of these days, Fred's going to take over the farm. Meanwhile, he's planning, studying and working hard... learning right on the job.

Already he's learned a lot about modern farm management, and how a chartered bank can play its part in making farm living more comfortable, more profitable. He has found, for example, how useful the bank can be as a place to build up savings, to obtain credit, to seek financial advice and market information. He knows that the bank manager's door is open to everyone.

When you see a good-looking, well-run farm, chances are the farmer uses the services the chartered banks have built up for all Canadians.



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Final Payment

THE wheat producers of the west will receive a final payment of \$39,680,000 on wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the 1954-55 crop year. The average payment will be 12.46 cents a bushel on the 318,400,000 bushels delivered. This payment brings the total received by farmers, on the basis of 1 northern at the terminals, to \$1.65 a bushel, compared with \$1.56½ in the previous crop year.

A basic price of \$1.65 for the best grade at terminal elevators gives a wrong impression of what farmers receive. Only a percentage of deliveries fall into the 1 northern grade. Then freight and elevator charges have to be deducted. When all these are taken into account the average farm price for wheat in the 1954-55 crop year will figure out about \$1.25 a bushel.

The federal government contributed \$23,243,000 to the payment by way of footing the bill for a substantial proportion of the carrying charges, this payment adding 7.3 cents a bushel to the total.

No Hail Suppression

The Alberta government passed a measure giving rural municipalities the power to levy a land tax for the purpose of putting a hail suppression plan into effect, the main provision being that 66% of the eligible voters must approve before such a step is taken.

Two municipal districts, north of Calgary, which lie in the paths of frequent hail storms, held plebiscites on the proposal last month. In both districts the proposal was voted down.

In years gone by we have always looked with distrust on the claims of "rain-makers" and "hail suppressors." But scientists have achieved such seeming miracles in recent years that we are benumbed at their accomplishments. We haven't the nerve left to doubt anything in the way of scientific achievement.

It is understandable, however, how the opposition in the two municipal districts felt. Farm prices are down, taxes and cost of living and operation are up. Farm bins are full of unsold grain. Money is tight.

But some time, somewhere, we would like to see the Denver organization demonstrate how it can frustrate a hailstorm.

World Wheat Agreement

THE speculative system of grain marketing will not return in the lifetime of the present or succeeding generation of farmers. That statement was made by J. E. Brownlee, president of the United Grain Growers Ltd., in an address delivered in Calgary on May 15. He was speaking on wheat marketing and particularly the recent arranging of a new international wheat agreement.

Mr. Brownlee said that international trade in wheat is now in the control of governments. Importing nations are subsidizing domestic wheat producers by paying from \$2.20 to \$4.00 a bushel for home produced wheat. World trade is running at around 900 million bushels a year. While the agreement covers only 303 million bushels it has substantial importance. It provides a pattern for prices, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel; it creates a moral obligation among exporting nations not to launch a price war; it gives mutual assurance of prices not going too high or too low.

The best hope for the future lies in the steadily increasing world population, Mr. Brownlee said. The quality of Canadian wheat is an important factor in gaining and holding markets.

FARM NOTES

Alfalfa and sweet clover are definitely susceptible to the herbicide 2,4-D.

The minimum national average support price for wheat from the 1956 crop has been raised to \$2.00 a bushel in the United States.

The Saskatchewan government will lend assistance to municipalities desirous of conducting a campaign to stamp out brucellosis.

The Australian government has raised its guaranteed wheat price to \$1.49, up 6c a bus. from last year, for exportations of 100,000,000 bushels.

Crops such as crested wheat grass, brome, Russian wild rye, tall wheat grass, alfalfa and clover should not be sown more than one inch deep.

Wool production in Canada, excluding Newfoundland, dropped very slightly between 1954 and 1955, from 8,051,000 to 8,041,000 pounds, greasy basis. At the same time there was a substantial rise in imports of approximately 12 million pounds.

Japan has made a deal to buy 250,000 tons of rice from Burma at \$5.71 per 100 lbs., 12% under last year's price. Japan is also expected to buy around 275,000 tons of rice from Thailand at \$4.61 per 100 lbs. also 12% under last year's price.

If weather conditions during the coming summer are favorable to the spread of rust, crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan may be in danger. Reports from the south state that rust spores wintered well and a new off-spring may have been developed.

The government of Egypt has ordered its farmers to plant at least one third of their cropland to wheat, a total of 1,800,000 acres, in order to overcome deficiency in that cereal. Farmers will be guaranteed \$2.08 for hard varieties of wheat and \$1.98 for soft varieties. The nation's wheat requirements average about 74 million bushels a year.

Russia appears to have abandoned plans to extend the agricultural area into its far east. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers states that the new plan is to increase production in the better lands of Western Russia. The aim is to produce a million tons of concentrated phosphate fertilizer by 1960 and to provide 1,650,000 tractors in the next five years.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURE

"The Story of Manitoba's Agriculture," issued by the department of agriculture of that province, gives the highlights of seventy-five years of farming in that province.

It provides information on field crops, live stock, farm machinery, and a variety of other topics such as populations, size of farms, precipitation and dates of seeding, harvesting and freeze-up.

H. E. Wood, Manitoba's Weed Commission chairman, said that some 14 million acres of cropland was treated last year throughout the prairie provinces with herbicide chemicals. He said that a survey indicated that for an estimated cost of \$10 million, a saving of 53 million bushels of grain could be made. At least 20 to 25 million acres could and should be chemically treated.

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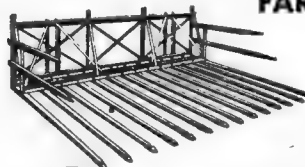
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Potatoes Against The Sky

By CAMERON REID

"PROFESSOR VARGAS, just what is the highest point at which you have collected native potato species in Peru?" I recently asked the scholarly head of the botany department of the University of Cuzco, located in the old capital city of the once mighty Inca Empire.

Satisfying a life-long ambition, I had flown some 7,000 miles to visit the original home of the potato and to talk with this internationally known botanist whose research work in the classification of native species had brought him high recognition in potato circles around the world.

Despite my inadequate Spanish, the Peruvian professor and I had got along surprisingly well, and now here we were two potato enthusiasts, one from each side of the equator discussing our favorite topic. At his insistence, I had come to his home after office hours and in his study that still showed the effects of the earthquake that shook Cuzco in 1951, I was going over his well-mounted herbarium specimens and picking out on a map some of the regions in which he had made his collections.

"Well," he said reflectively in answer to my last question, "as you know we compute our elevations down here in metres, not feet, but it is safe to say that some of my collections made north of Lake Titicaca near Macusani would be close to 15,000 feet."

In Canada we just can't feature any farm crop growing at 15,000 feet (approximately 2½ miles up) above sea level, but down in Peru I discovered before the end of my three weeks' holiday trip, almost anything can happen. Along the shores of Lake Titicaca for instance, at an elevation of 12,500 feet there is quite a thriving potato growing industry.

Call it a skyline crop if you like,

but historians pretty well agree that the Peruvian's initial success in winning a footing on the inhospitable Andean highlands, centuries before Columbus discovered America, may be attributed to the successful cultivation of the potato at these (to us) fantastic heights. Some historians go even further and claim that without the potato as their basic food, the Incas might never have succeeded in building an empire or establishing a civilization that has been the subject of man's wonder and amazement for centuries.

Research at Lake Titicaca

Long before the Spanish Conquest, the silent patient sons of the Peruvian soil had laboriously produced their potato crops high on the bleak semi-barren slopes of the Andes under conditions that at times must certainly have defied nature. Doggedly, persistently through the years these intelligent potato men eventually selected native species that could stand up successfully against nature's climatic whims and such diseases and insects that were native to the regions concerned. And today potato growers throughout the world can be thankful that these Peruvian pioneers were in part at least successful in their quest, for "Andean bloodiness" play an important part in modern potato breeding.

No one knows for sure apparently, but it is generally agreed (except by the Russians perhaps) that the ancestor of our present humble spud originated in the region around Lake Titicaca. Here as we have seen, the Indians today carry on a potato-growing industry. It may be poetic justice, or simply the right combination of men and climate, but Puno on the shores of Lake Titicaca is being considered at the present time by Peruvian ministry of agriculture officials as one of the best foundation

seed producing areas in the country.

By selection, breeding and by the extensive use of test plots in special areas the "Ministerio de Agricultura" in Peru has a realistic modern potato improvement program underway that is aimed at improving and stabilizing the potato-growing industry. And a few miles out of Puno on the Experimental Station overlooking the historic and beautiful Lake Titicaca, the Department has set aside extensive plots for carrying on the national program in this area.

As in Canada and elsewhere where potatoes are grown, each area has its specific problems and at Puno the agricultural officials have enlisted the aid of neighboring farmers to carry on additional tests that have a bearing on the local potato-growing industry. One test on an adjoining "Illustration Station" was of particular interest to this reporter as it showed the definite value of sprouted over unsprouted seed. I was told that cut seed was never planted in Peru, so I had to look for another explanation concerning an uneven stand I saw in one field.

A common rotation around Puno consists of potatoes, broad beans (this crop is widely grown in many parts of Peru) and a Chenopodium species (Quinoa) grown for seed that looked for all the world to me like one of our most common weeds, Lamb's Quarters. There is a pink-topped species grown for seed as well that is also popular with the natives for making bread I was told.

Late blight is sometimes a problem around Puno as elsewhere in Peru and extensive spray experiments have various chemicals under test, with Bordeaux holding its own apparently south of the equator as well as it does in the north. Soil fumigation is getting its share of attention, too, for the control of the so-called Andean weevil that is peculiar to the high elevations in Peru; golden nematode is also a problem that is re-

ceiving attention by the "backroom boys" of the Ministry.

Potato Research in Peru

Any research program is only as good as the men who carry it out, and in Carlos Ochoa, who supervises the potato improvement program in Peru, the government has a well trained, talented research man with the needed vision and initiative to see the program through that has been laid down by sympathetic administration. Directing the over-all agricultural policy, under the Minister, is Jacob Zender, the General Secretary (corresponding to our deputy minister) a man of unusual charm, personality and insight whose presence would be a welcome addition to any agricultural department, north or south of the equator.

You might say that Senor Ochoa, the Peruvian potato specialist, is a direct descendant of the Incas, being born in the old capital of Cuzco. Here he took his early schooling, with post graduate training in plant pathology in the United States. Since graduation he has been employed by the Department and has done considerable collecting of native species, some of which he has used in his breeding program, some of his material being under test at Puno with similar tests at Cuzco, Arequipa and Huanacayo.

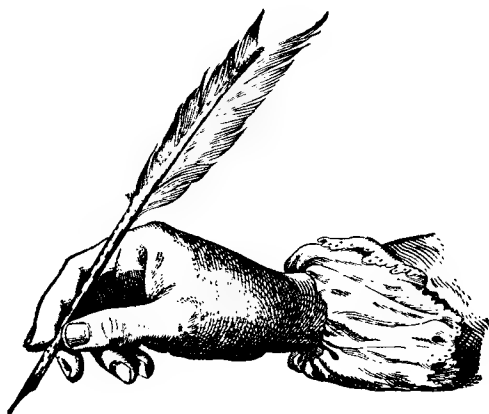
By rare good fortune, at the time of my visit to Peru Mr. Ochoa was making the rounds of his plots, so I was able to accompany him and learn first hand something of the work being done at each station we visited. Also in the agricultural party were Dr. Fred. Cochran, horticulturist from the North Carolina State College, on loan to P.C.E.A., a co-operative agricultural experimental program in Peru) to advise and make recommendations on potato research there and Ralph Cummings, Jr., son of the director of the above organization.

I joined the party, or to be exact my friends met me on December 26 in Cuzco, where I had flown in the day before over the snow-capped Andes at over 19,000 feet, much interested in my ability to chew gum and suck in oxygen in rhythmic combination as an antidote against altitude troubles. I wanted to spend Christmas in Cuzco on the odd chance of arranging an early meeting with Professor Vargas, or at least of seeing something of the old Inca culture before "falling in" on the proposed potato parade.

Southern Sights

While I was unable to get through to my botanist friend at that time, I did have ample opportunity to see what remained of the original Temple of the Sun and other wonders of the master builders in the city that is considered by some experts to be the oldest in the Americas. Once again I was most fortunate in having as my companions a young honey-moon couple from Switzerland who were also registered at the "Turista" hotel. As a professional architect and builder, Max Etter of Zurich, was much better qualified than I to assess the true genius of the Incas and he, too, marvelled at what we saw, though we both deplored the present poverty of so many of their descendants.

Cuzco has an elevation of about 11,000 feet, just high enough apparently to suit the llamas, those amazing, proud creatures whose graceful movements on the skyline of the Andes was something to see, and remember, during my potato tour in the highlands of Peru. Some were seen on the way to the ministry of agriculture's Experimental Station at Cuzco, situated a few miles out of



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the city in a fertile valley where some prosperous-looking haciendas were seen along the way.

Among the extensive potato tests under way at the Station, one of particular interest to me was a variety test plot that included many selections from Professor Vargas' collection that he had turned over to the Ministry for propagation and distribution. Many of these were in flower and showed great variation in vigor, habit of growth and resistance to disease.

"Chuno", the Peruvian term for potatoes dehydrated by a special freezing and washing process that has been in use by the Indians for centuries, has played an important part in the evolution of the Incas and those who followed after. Through the years certain varieties have been found particularly well suited for this purpose and two of these were seen on the Cuzco plots, *Solanum juzepczukii* and *S. ruki*.

Mr. Ochoa also showed us some of his new inter varietal and inter species crosses that exhibited good vigor and general freedom from disease. Casa Blanca, a promising new selection introduced by the Ministry, was seen in multiplication plots designed for further trial and distribution in Peru.

Potatoes. Acreages

The soil for the most part around Cuzco is a fertile, red loam of good depth well suited to potato culture. During our stay in the area we visited quite a few commercial fields, which were found to be in a good state of cultivation and comparatively free from disease. Most of these were about an acre in extent, though we were told that one grower whom we were unable to visit, had close to 100 acres planted to the Alceai Huroni and Ocompis varieties.

"One acre, two acres or 100, it all adds up to the same formula of hand labor for potato planting, cultivating and harvesting in Peru." That was how the situation was summed up by Dr. Lester W. Snyder, agricultural engineer from the University of West Virginia, after he had spent several months studying labor and farming conditions there. Dr. Snyder was a technical expert on farm machinery on loan to S.C.I.P.A. an inter-American co-operative project organized to increase food production in Peru, whom I had the good fortune to meet while our potato fact-finding party was in Arequipa in the southern part of the republic.

There are two more or less comfortable ways to travel in Peru, by plane or train. Air service is tops, being fast, efficient and dependable, but it is not available to all points. From Cuzco to Lake Titicaca for instance, the choice is either by train or bus. We went by train as this way a reserved seat was assured in the first-class section, a rather important consideration down there. Similarly from Puno to Arequipa the train is the best bet, with plane service again being available from here north to Lima.

Much of the country between Puno and Arequipa might be summed up quickly by saying it is high and dry. After a series of steep switch-backs the train eventually reaches about a 14,000-foot summit smack in the middle of the desert, then drops gradually down through a beautiful cactus country—if you like cactus—to Arequipa about 7,000 feet elevation.

Arequipa City

"An oasis in the desert" is an apt description of this beautifully situated city with its profusion of date palms, Lombardy poplars and eucalyptus

trees pointing up into a blue sky bounded on one side by snow-capped mountains. One of these, Old Misti, is a volcano and makes a perfect background for an area that is considered to have the best all-year-round climate in Peru. "Ari, quepay", yes, let us stay a while, the natives used to say when they first saw Arequipa and it is not hard to understand why they felt that way.

Irrigation is needed for all crops here and never perhaps have I seen such lush green crops of corn and alfalfa, free apparently from any troubles. The potato test plots that we had come to see were scattered on the outskirts of the city. Growth here was found to be more advanced than any where else on the trip with the tops filling the irrigated rows and the tubers were well formed in some varieties.

Potato varieties seen here included Casa Blanca, Huasi and Girco, an old Indian variety under test that showed severe mosaic and purple top wilt. A special trip was made to a commercial field that was just about ready to dig, where late blight on foliage and tubers was apparent. Yields appeared to be light judged by Canadian standards.

In addition to potatoes, alfalfa and corn, wheat is an important crop in the rotations commonly followed around Arequipa, with Montana being the favored variety in this area. On one of the experimental station plots the International Wheat Tests were seen with the Canadian varieties Chinook and Rescue giving a good account of themselves. Apparently both were high in the yield tests, with a cross between the two varieties giving even a higher yield.

Nectar of the Incas

Before leaving by plane for Lima, the Arequipa officials in the "Ministerio de Agricultura" arranged a little party for us to show us some of their native customs as regards eating and drinking. In Germany I suppose it would be called a "Beer Garden" where we adjourned, but down Peru-way they call it a "Chicha" garden, after one of their most famous drinks, known by some as Nectar of the Incas.

Call it what you will, but drinking chicha is quite an experience. It is served in huge glasses that hold close to a quart and is commonly made from corn though rumor has it that the Incas used to make it sometimes with potatoes. Just how ours was made I do not know, but can report that it seemed to put us all in quite a happy mood to enjoy various foods, the one I selected being corvina, a delicious species of fish caught off the coast of Peru.

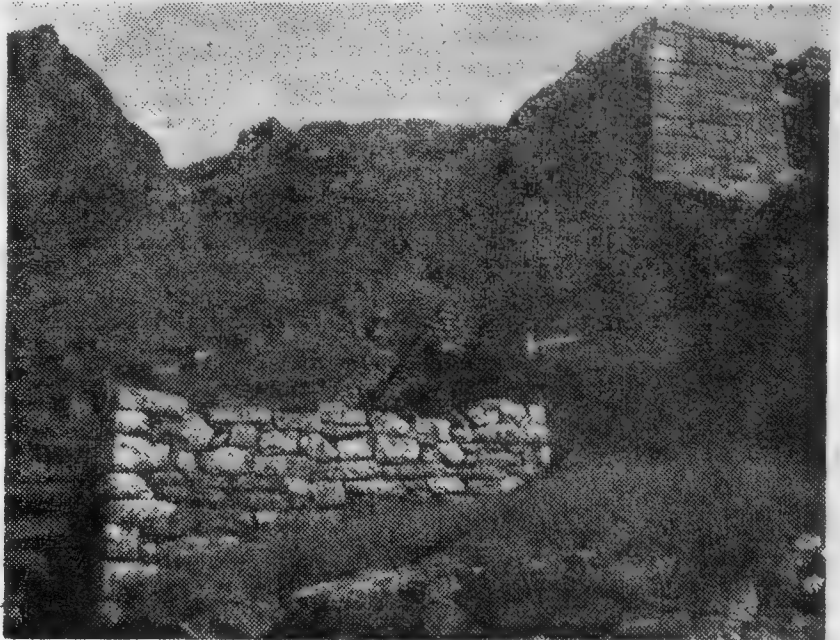
Currently in Peru there is considerable discussion and investigation going on concerning the possibility of establishing a potato breeding and distributing center on an international basis. The proposed plan would be to utilize not only the native species of *solanum* found in Peru, but those known to occur in other South American countries as well as in Central America. In Mexico for instance, the Rockefeller Foundation is assisting local officials in a potato breeding and testing program, with particular emphasis on late blight.

Virus diseases and late blight are problems facing potato growers almost the world over, and some scientists are beginning to realize that breeding for disease resistance against these and other diseases will be most effective only through co-operation on an international basis. Potato research men in both South and Central America for some years now have on occasion been lending

each other a helping hand in attacking some of their more pressing problems. Dr. John Niederhauser, potato expert with the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico City, is an acknowledged late blight authority and has been to Peru to confer with officials there troubled with this and other serious potato diseases. When I was there early in the new year, there was talk of a special potato conference or short course to convene in

Lima where workers representing different institutions in the United States were expected to be in attendance together with those from the more southern Americas.

Who knows but plans made at this proposed conference may have far reaching effects on the humble spud, one of the world's main foods that started as a skyline crop in the Andes centuries ago.



Terraces such as these once provided food for an estimated 9,000 population at Machu Picchu, lost city of the Incas, high on the Andes, on the edge of the jungle above the Urubemba river, a tributary of the Amazon.



Beautiful Lake Titicaca, altitude 12,500 feet, thought by many to be the cradle of the Inca race. The potato is supposed to have originated here, being grown on hillside above long before Columbus discovered America.

Hulless Oats

By ALLAN MURRAY

EIGHT years of testing and processing has resulted in the licensing and naming of a new variety of hulless oats discovered in a crop of Garry oats on a farm at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

The new oats, named Vicar, after the farmer who discovered it, George MacVicar, is apparently the result of a mutation in the old variety of Garry oats.

Dr. John Welsh, of the Dominion laboratory of cereal breeding in Manitoba, said the new variety has complete resistance to stem rust and a moderate resistance to leaf rust. Tests have revealed its rust resistant character to be the same as Garry oats.

In this respect, said Dr. Welsh, Vicar shows more rust resistance than either of the two common varieties of hulless oats, Brighton and Torch. Brighton is susceptible to

stem rust while Torch is susceptible to leaf rust.

Vicar out yields both of these two varieties, he said.

The new grain is late maturing, but this is not expected to be detrimental to its success because, like most hulless oats, Vicar will have restricted demand and can be sown early in the growing season without difficulty.

The variety was discovered in an 85-kernel stock and has since been reseeded until about four bushels are in stock. Dr. Welsh said the grain will not be distributed until next year.

Mr. MacVicar, who discovered the grain, has been assisting government experts in the development of cereal grains for the past 50 years. Dr. Welsh said the new grain was not named exactly the same as Mr. MacVicar's name because apparently a man must be dead before his name can be given to a new grain.

He said the name Vicar was as close to the real thing as it was possible to come.

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HOGS

The Ohio Swine Evaluation station fed two pigs from each of 108 litters separately to compare costs. The lean hogs which would grade No. 1 on the market, required 334 lbs. of grain for 100 lbs. of gain. Fat hogs which would grade No. 2 and 3, needed 358 lbs. of grain to put on 100 lbs. of gain.

The British government has announced that it will terminate its bacon contract with Denmark after Sept. 30, 1956, and return the bacon buying business to private companies. After the contract expires a 10% tariff will be imposed on the imports of all bacon, except from British Commonwealth nations and Eire.

The world hog production is placed at 373,000,000, according to the IFAP News. That is an increase of 3,730,000 over last year. China comes first with 80 million hogs, Soviet Russia and the U.S.A. next with 50,000,000 and 55,000,000; Brazil with 33 million and Germany with 15 million. Last year Canadian hog producers marketed 7,000,000 animals.

Removal of the needle teeth from the young pigs by carefully clipping them off close to the gums prevents injury to the sow's udder and to littermates. Young pigs reared away from the soil will lack iron and precautions are necessary to prevent anaemia. A pinch of iron sulphate placed on the tongue of each pig on the 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd days after birth is effective in the control of this condition.

As soon as the young pigs are ready to eat and not later than the third week, provision of a good hull-free baby pig starter and clean water fed in a creep or alley will encourage the young pigs to feed. This will help maintain growth of the nursing pigs, bring them to weaning at a considerably greater weight and prevent setback after weaning. At the Indian Head Farm, a commercial starter in crumble form has proved most palatable to nursing pigs.

HOG QUALITY

Ten years ago the average weight of barrows and gilts delivered at the eight principal U.S. markets was 189 lbs., compared with 156 in Canada. That is a spread of 33 lbs. By 1955 the spread was only 15 lbs., as the trend was downward in the U.S., while in Canada the weight remained about the same.

During 1956 hogs weighing over 200 lbs. have been discounted at Chicago at from 29c for a 225-lb. animal to \$1.64 for a 300-lb. hog.

If Canadian hog producers are to obtain entry for their product in the U.S. market the quality must be constantly improved. The Canadian hog has a good start, but whether or not it will retain it is up to the hog producers.

PIG DEVELOPMENT

SUITABLE feeds for the brood sow may consist of a mixture of oats and barley or oats and wheat adequately supplemented by animal protein, green feed and minerals, including salt, potassium iodide and calcium. The pregnant sow should be fed just sufficient to bring her to farrowing with a good reserve of flesh without being over-fat. The amount of feed is reduced a day or two before farrowing and some bran added for its laxative cooling effect. During the first day or two after farrowing little solid feed is given but the sow may be allowed all the warm water she will drink. The amount of feed is then gradually increased to all the nursing sow can consume in two or three daily feeds.

Estimated production of coffee throughout the world in 1956 is 46,500,000 bags of 132 lbs. each. Brazil, world's biggest coffee producer, will turn out 22 million bags. These estimates are from the U.S. department of agriculture. Production is 5 million bags above pre-war average.

The saddest words of tongue or pen Perhaps may be, "It might have been."

But the sweetest we know, by heck, Are simply these: "Enclosed find check."

POULTRY

Canadians are now consuming 26 lbs. of poultry meat and 260 eggs per capita annually.

Last year Denmark exported 1,743,000,000 eggs worth \$70 million. Germany took 830,000,000 eggs from Denmark.

The organization of poultry and poultry products marketing boards in the west was endorsed by an interprovincial committee of three representing poultry groups in the prairie provinces, held at Saskatoon last month.

March production of eggs in Canada was 35.9 million dozen, of which 13,875 million dozen were produced in the four western provinces. The total was down 2.1 million dozen from March of last year.

Housewives, in buying eggs, like them fresh. The majority of them buy refrigerated eggs, shopping for them once or twice a week, taking 2 dozen or less at a time and usually buy from a chain store where eggs are refrigerated or direct from the farm. Most of them like the large size with light-colored yolk and over half of them prefer quality and are willing to pay more for such. These facts were elicited from a survey made in Toronto by Poultry Products Industry of Canada.

Pasture plants are a good source of minerals, vitamins and protein material. Therefore, if good pasture is available, grain may constitute a greater portion of the total feed consumed during the latter stages of growth. At approximately 15 weeks of age, the grain portion of the ration can be gradually increased until at the end of the rearing period the birds are receiving three parts of grain to one of mash. Forage plants not only reduce the amount of mash required but also cause a considerable reduction in the total feed required to be supplied during the growing period.

Balzac 4-H Beef Club



(Alberta Government Photograph)

1st Row, L. to R. — Mr. N. F. Bell, District Agriculturist; Gordon Church, Dwaine Jones, Bob Church, Arthur Griffith, Douglas Jones.

2nd Row, L. to R. — Grampa (W. J.) Church, honorary president, 92 years young; Florence Bushfield, Wilma Jones, Joyce Hunt, Arlene Jones, Beverly Church, Mr. A. Bushfield, Club Leader.

3rd Row, L. to R. — Ronald Hanson, Bruce Bailey, David Bailey, Richard Bailey, David Church.

This is a picture of the Balzac 4-H Beef Club, which won the Bank of Commerce trophy for the highest score in the Calgary district, and also the bank's trophy for the highest score in the province. The Balzac club's score was 88%, and all its calves were special or choice. An idea of the keen competition provided is demonstrated by the fact that the lowest scoring club in the provincial competition got 80%.

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The Violin Maker of Maple Creek

By ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

SIDNEY Eagle saw the violin his uncle had made and thought, "I could make one too." So he did.

The Eagle violins are now well known around Maple Creek where the Eagle family settled on land forty-five years ago. One day last winter we went to the Eagle farm where Sidney and his mother live. We went to hear the violins.

We were astonished at their beauty of line and finish. We listened breathlessly to their deep, mellow tones as haunting as the prairie itself.

Eagle's craftsmanship had captured something of Saskatchewan's sunny days, its calm, star-lit nights, and its grassy ranges, its fields of waving grain. There was the reminder of searing winds, and snowdrifts piled high; the glad sound of running water and the promise in the lark's first clear call of spring.

Sidney Eagle, farmer, tilling his soil and tending his herds of cattle, has the soul of an artist. There in that small quiet farm home, his slender hands have wrought miracles out of fine woods and bits of ebony.

He bought his first violin from Eatons in 1917. But it wasn't until 1919 that he started making violins himself. At first he used what materials were at hand, such as the hardwood from a wagon reach, and the maple sides of an old-fashioned bedsprings.

He had to make his own tools and turned out some quite ingenious ones. He made his scrapers out of files. A plank with nails driven into it in the shape of a violin was his first violin form.

After he had made six or seven violins he sent one to the music concern of R. S. Williams, noted violin collector of Toronto. He examined Mr. Eagle's violin and gave him great encouragement to continue. He also recommended the book "Violin Making As It Was And Is," by Ed. Herron-Allen, published in 1885 by Ward, Lock & Co., London and Melbourne.

After studying this, Mr. Eagle began buying tools and sending away for the right woods. He dealt with firms in Chicago and Montreal and still does, although now some items are more difficult to procure.

Today he has a proper violin form, a bending iron, base bars, glue clamp, callipers, and a calliper drill. Beautiful woods from far places have gone into the Eagle violins. Hardwood from Czechoslovakia. Bird's Eye maple, ebony from Madagascar. He uses a Stradivarius pattern, but for the neck he makes his own pattern of cardboard.

An Artist at Work

Mr. Eagle's affection for the tools of his craft, his obvious love of fine woods marks him as the true artist he is. He takes meticulous care in every detail of his work. English glue is to be preferred, he stated, because it doesn't have to be used hot, like violin glue. Varnishing violins is an art, he claims. The varnish mustn't penetrate the wood, so a sealer is used first. A freshly varnished violin must be kept free of dust and lint — no one is allowed to walk in a room where an Eagle violin is drying.

Before the varnish is quite dry, while it is just at the right stage to be pliable, it is polished with the palm of the hand until all the beauty of the wood's grain is brought out.

Mr. Eagle does the purfling himself, a most particular job, but he knows that too much "decoration"

spoils the tone of a violin, so he uses it sparingly.

During the early years, when he was first making violins, Mr. Eagle got much help and encouragement from celebrated artists who used to appear at Maple Creek with the Chautauqua. In 1926, one of these artists, the Australian violinist, Ernst Toy, performed on an Eagle violin. He gave its maker so much help that in appreciation of his interest, Mr. Eagle took the artist and his wife for a moonlight ride over the prairies. The adventure entranced them.

His Hobby — Violin Making

Mr. Eagle says he is no musician, although he plays the violin and has taught his three children to play. His two sons are in the Air Force, and his daughter — named Violina! — is married and lives on a farm near her father. Each is being given one of their father's hand-made violins, two already have theirs.

Since 1919, Mr. Eagle has repaired and rebuilt 146 violins and made 19 himself, three of which he has left. His favorite is one with double strings, patterned after a Norwegian violin he once saw and examined. It has a rich, mellow tone of great depth, and the body, made of beautiful wood, is polished to a glass-like finish.

Sidney Eagle has had attractive offers that would have turned his hobby into big money. One offer came from an influential violinist who wanted to get him a position with a Chicago firm making violins. Another was from a music house in Winnipeg that, twenty years ago, offered to sell all the violins Eagle could make.

But making violins is a hobby with Sidney Eagle. It was apparently never done with money in view, although he has sold some of his violins for very high prices. He likes making them. He loves handling beautiful woods, and takes an artist's delight in the tone, the appearance, the feel of the finished article.

He seems quite content to stay on his farm near Maple Creek. It is good land with many springs for his pure-bred cattle which he raises now. "They're kind of a hobby, like the violins," he told us.

And so he is just what he is, Sidney Eagle, farmer, stockman and artist who makes violins that sing of this land in which he lives no matter what melody is played upon them.

TREE PLANTING IN MANITOBA

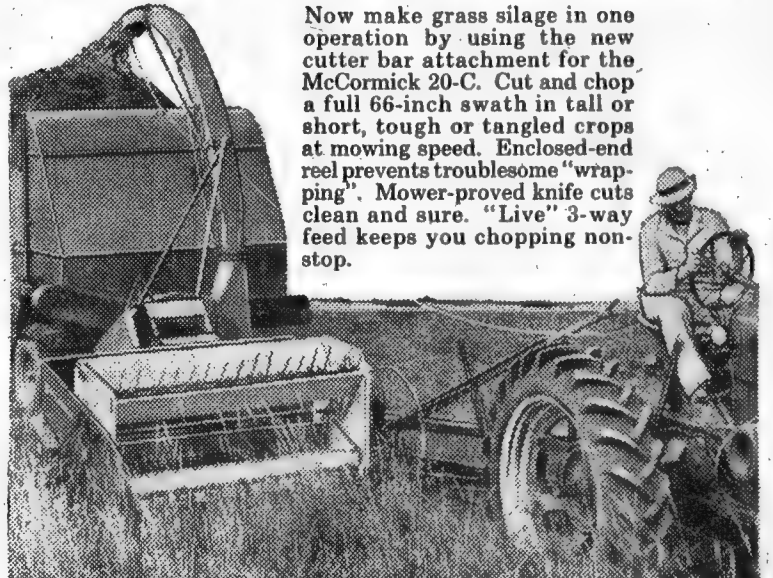
More than three and a half million trees will be planted in belts on Manitoba farms this year, states J. E. B. Campbell, Agronomist with the Soils and Crops branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Willow, ash, caragana, elm and Manitoba maple trees brought in from the Indian Head Nursery Station will plant 422 miles of field shelterbelt this year. This is about 75 more miles, Mr. Campbell pointed out, than were done last year, and almost four times the number planted in the first year of the project — 1954. Mr. Campbell said that about half the trees will be planted in the Morden and Carman districts. Other areas receiving a prominent share are Melita, Morris, Pilot Mound, Carberry and Arborg.

In 1954, 93% of the 4,800,000 farms in the United States were served with electricity, compared with 78% in 1950. In 1954 nearly half of the farms in that nation had telephones.

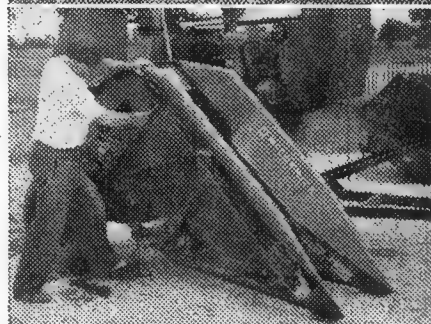
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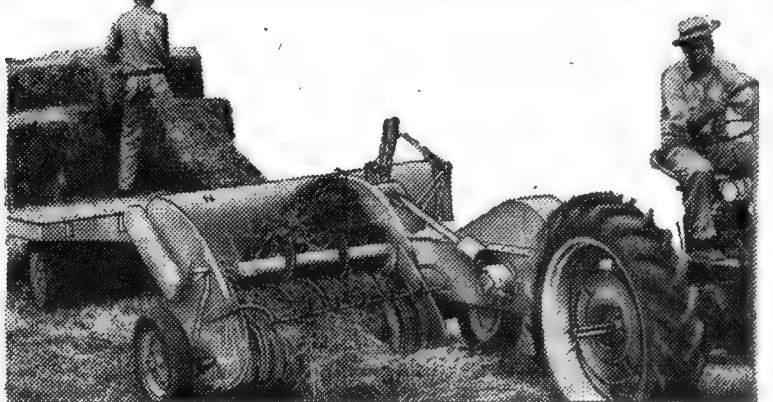
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Aunt Sal Suggests

SO very, very often when I read some of the letters from you readers I can't help muttering to myself, "How I wish that all the readers could see this too." However, space does not permit me to place them in the column. But this month I decided to snip out extracts from various letters that I knew would prove interesting to you all.

Those of you who do not care for icings made from confectionery sugar and begrudge the time and effort necessary for boiled icings should give three cheers for this delectable frosting sent in by Mrs. T. H. N., of Bow Island, Alberta. She tells us that she got it about 18 years ago from her sisters in Manitoba.

Uncooked Brown Sugar Frosting : Take 9 tbsps. of very soft brown sugar and work it with 4 tbsps. of all purpose flour and work in a large tbsp. of butter. Add a very little milk — almost drop at a time — until it has a nice spreading consistency. Flavor with vanilla or maple and beat very hard. As this beats it becomes light and creamy. Spread on a cooled cake. Then sit around and wait for company, for if that icing doesn't bring them nothing else will. (If I were handing out merit marks this one would get four big stars!)

Mrs. E. R. V., out west in Langley, B.C., was interested in the recipe I gave you for corned beef, but she felt she should send in her recipe which is much quicker. I have not had occasion to try this yet but I'm predicting that some of you more industrious gals will do that very thing.

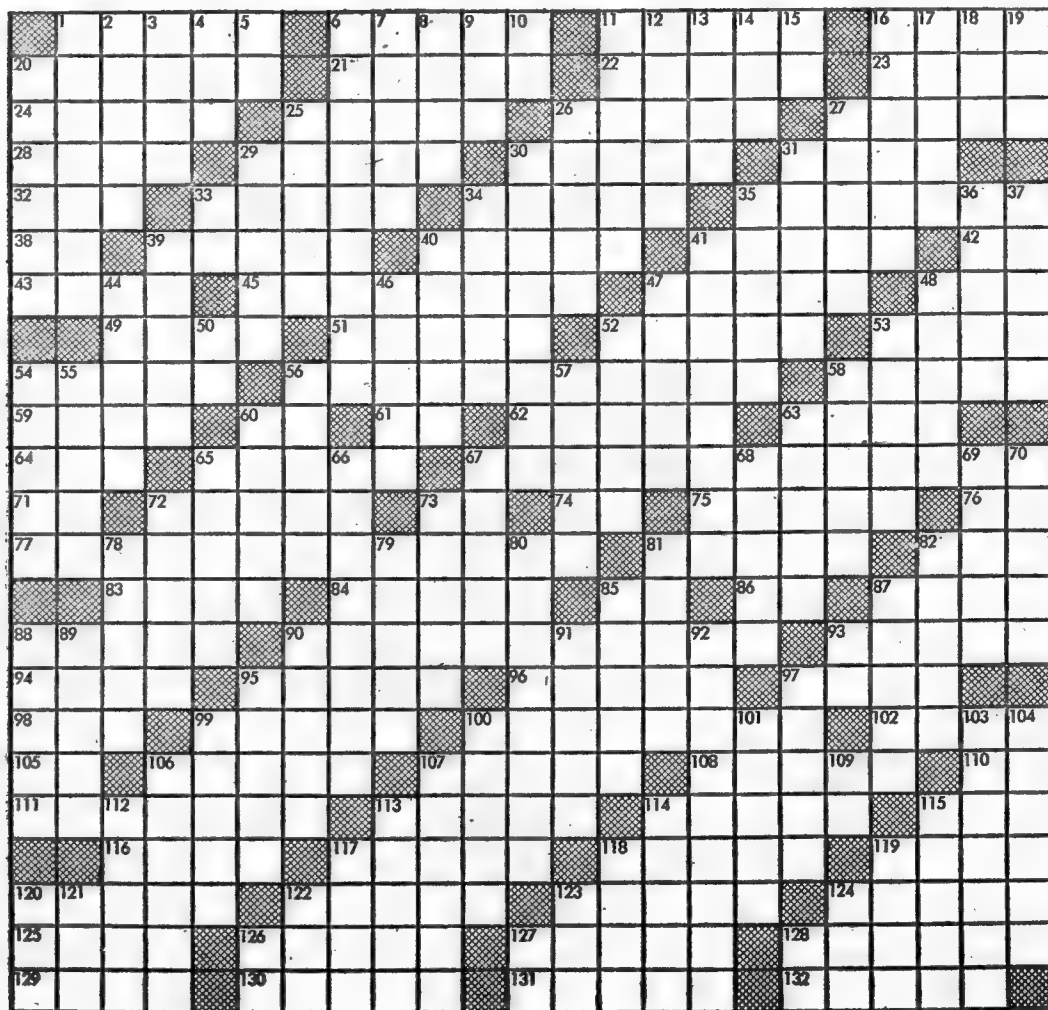
Corned Beef (Quick Method) — Combine these: 1½ to 2 lbs. lean brisket, ½ tsp. saltpetre, 3 tblsps. sugar (I presume brown) and 4 tblsps. salt. Simmer gently until tender (about one hour per pound). Serve plain or with this fine topping:

Topping is made up of 1 tsp. dry mustard, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup catsup, 2 tblsps. water and 2 of lemon juice.

And this is the way you do it: When beef is cooked, remove from water and place in baking dish stuck all over with whole cloves. Spread topping over meat. Bake 30 minutes in oven 350° F. Baste 3 or 4 times during baking period. Serve hot or cold. (Wouldn't that make a hit as picnic fare—if summer ever comes?)

After seeing that vexing question about restoring shrunken woollens, Mrs. J. H., of Newdale, Man., wrote of her good luck with this problem. She placed the garment in a suitably sized fruit jar and filled it up with gasoline and screwed on the top tightly (ordinary tractor gas was used). She left it to soak — away outdoors of course — overnight. In the morning she squeezed out all excess liquid and washed the garment again in tepid water and gently pulled it into shape. All harshness has vanished. N.B. — In a conversation I had with a professional dry cleaner recently he told me that one could shrink up

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| measure | methods | certain birds | 15 Syllable of | property | 104 Kind of mush- |
| 29 Destinies | 71 Article | 113 Mongol | scale | (law) | room (pl.) |
| 30 Life-boat | 72 Soft drink | 114 Giver | 16 Obtain | 63 Flies | 106 Plaited (F.) |
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| 33 Heaped | 74 Transportation | 118 Small eating | abstract | captivity to | chromium |
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| planted for | antelope | 120 Aromatic | 25 Counterfeit | 67 Feminine | claw |
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| 39 Earth deposit | 81 Like | condemned | (pl.) | 69 To brown, as | bill |
| 40 Dwelled | intensely | 123 President of | 29 Hot | bread | 117 Peel |
| 41 Pale dull | 82 Cry of sheep | the | 30 Turned aside | 70 Chairs | 118 Celtic god- |
| yellow color | 83 Son of Shem | Confederacy | 31 Attempts | 72 To sharpen, | ness of death |
| 42 Sun god | (Bib.) | 124 A rude hut | 33 River of Italy | as a razor | 119 Small opening |
| 43 Mother of | 84 Valley in | 125 Part of | 34 Kind of cloth | 73 Domesticated | in skin |
| Helen of Troy | Argolis | camera | 35 Man's name | 78 Seaport of | 120 High |
| 45 Kept | 85 Symbol for | 126 Done by | 36 Warble | Brazil | mountain |
| 47 Small | chromium | word of | 37 Cruises | 79 Roman god- | 121 Combining |
| burrowing | 86 English | mouth | 39 Dens | ness of | form: new |
| animals | coins (abbr.) | 127 French | 40 Liquid | vegetation | 122 Rotating |
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| 51 Go in | 93 Liquefies by | 129 Sit for portrait | covering | 81 Rugged crest | 124 Asiatic |
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| figures | 94 Jump | 131 To harden | 46 Blacksmith's | range | 127 Pronoun |
| 53 To chafe | 95 Employed | 132 Inactive | iron block | 82 Underneath | 128 Prefix: twice |



Solution On Page 39

woollens by rough rubbing just as easily as by too-hot water. So it is well for us home launderers to remember that.

And now back to B.C. again where Mrs. E. L. lives at Dunster and voluntarily sends you cheese-makers the news that my druggist must be in error when he stated that rennet is not sold any more in liquid form. Mrs. L., who thinks that the capsules give the cheese an unpleasant taste, sends to the farm wives' old friend, T. Eaton Co. in Winnipeg for her rennet — in the bottle.

Mrs. E. S., of Didsbury, Alta., was really asking rather than answering a question in her recent letter but she gives me the best laugh of the month when she commented: "What a shock I got when I saw your picture and you look so young, I thought you'd be a well-seasoned old lady like myself." (I'm no chicken, Mrs. S., if you'll excuse my slang, and I'm plenty "well seasoned", in fact there are days when I admit I feel really "overdone" — but the laugh your letter gave me made me feel real chipper again.)

Six of you voiced the same objection as Mrs. A. J., of Bowden, Alta., who wrote thus: "I wish you'd please ask your editor not to place your two columns on both sides of the same page, for I often want to paste something from each column in my scrapbook." (Note: I'm sure our Editor will see what he can do about this.)

I could go on and on and on picking out the highlights from all your neighborly letters but I'll have to call a halt for this time for I promised you some of my personal ideas about the home freezing racket. I think I'll give you a short session on this each month for I'm so sold on mine that Oscar sometimes tells me that he's sure if I were faced with a choice between keeping it or him, he'd be booted out of my home. (I wouldn't go that far, but I'd hate to have to keep house without it now.)

First about the supplies you must accumulate. You'll need a roll of real wrapper paper, a roll of sticky glued paper for sealing, a roll of foil and all kinds of containers made of cardboard boxes (for instance ice cream cartons). Many foods can be stored in these as they are reinforced with a lining of waxed paper. Be sure when you are packing them that you have no air vents. These can be sealed up with glued paper.

One of the biggest helps I get from my freezer is the storing of leftovers. When I'm cooking soups, stews, macaroni and cheese or baked beans, I purposely prepare about four times too much then I pack the remaining quantities into cartons that will hold a one-meal portion. I even do this with gravies and fowl stuffing. I don't know why I have never learned to like making dressing for fowl. Now, while I'm at it, I make enough for three birds and when I cache away two-thirds of it is ready for the next time. I generally choose polythene bags for this. You can freeze either raw or cooked meat and keeping this in mind I roast an extra big chunk of beef or pork and wrap and store it — so handy for unexpected company. I use the sheets of foil for this job. And don't count foil so expensive as it seems for you can use it over and over with just a good wiping off after each using.

Next month I'll come across with some specific recipes that I like to prepare and freeze for future serving. And don't be backward in sending in any questions pertaining to the freezing of foods. I was a greenhorn at this three years back, and there is still a lot I want to learn, but I've studied a good deal about it, attended

lectures and done much home testing and I'm ready and very willing to share all my findings with you.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

*How often very little things,
Can throw us for a loop;
Let's try to help each other,
So we can "jump the hoop".*

OF all the letters directed to me during the past month, there was one that was the most outstanding. In fact I don't think I have received any letter during the past ten years that touched my heart quite so keenly. I'm sure none of you will be jealous when I explain why this letter rated topnotch with me. It came from Mrs. J. C., of Tofield, and she admits to being 93! My heartfelt thanks go out to our oldest reader.

Q.: How do you barbecue spare ribs? — (Mrs. J. H., Newdale, Man.)

A.: **Barbecued Spare Ribs:** 4 lbs. meaty spareribs, 1 tbsp. molasses, one 8-oz. can tomato sauce, 2 tbsps. white vinegar, 2 tbsps. minced onion, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ¼ tsp. dry mustard, 1 garlic clove (optional), ½ tbsp. Worcestershire sauce.

Method: Wrap the ribs in heavy foil; fold ends to make package tight. Bake in 375° F. oven for one hour or outdoors cook in foil on top of grill for one hour. Meantime combine all rest of ingredients in a saucepan. Cook over heat about ½ hour. Sauce will thicken and cook down to about 1/3 of original volume. Now to barbecue, arrange ribs on grill (outdoors) on broiler pan in oven. Keep as far away from flame as possible. Brush with sauce and cook turning and brushing often until ribs are well done and crisply coated.

Q.: What is chipped beef?

A.: It is beef that has been soaked in brine and smoked then cut paper thin. Some farmers prepare their own but most people buy this delicacy in jars from their food dealer. Wonderful for sandwiches.

Q.: In the March issue in the cake recipes you advised butter, "size of an egg" for the white cake. How much exactly would you name this amount? — (Miss E. D., Edmonton, Alta.)

A.: I rarely give measurements like this one for I'm a great believer in exact measurements, but that was the way this recipe came to me. I should have said, 3 level tablespoons of butter.

Q.: Thirty years ago a farmer's wife in Saskatchewan gave me my first quart of yeast "starter". I used it for 20 years then lost it when away one summer (it was the kind that had to be refreshed every 2 weeks). Do you think some of your Saskatchewan readers would know how this was made, or have you the recipe yourself? — (Mrs. C. C., Crossfield, Alta.)

A.: I'm pretty sure, by the details you gave me in your letter that this is the same recipe. However, if some readers feel I am mistaken, do write in and set me straight.

Liquid Starter or Potato Yeast: 3 medium potatoes, 4 cups boiling water, 1 cake yeast or one package granular yeast, 1 cup lukewarm water, 1 cup sifted bread flour, 1/3 cup sugar, 1½ tbsps. salt.

Method: Pare and dice potatoes and cook in boiling water until very soft. Drain, saving liquid. Mash potatoes and return to liquid. Cool to lukewarm. Soften yeast in 1 cup lukewarm water and add to potatoes with remaining ingredients. Beat

(Continued on page 32)

Tempting Sugar 'n' Spice BUNS



Easy to make...
delicious piping hot!

Whether you serve them fresh from the oven for tea-time snacks, or toasted and generously buttered for breakfast, the whole family will cheer when you serve delicious, fragrant Sugar 'n' Spice Buns. They're easy to make, too, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast... so when you bake at home, why not surprise your family with this sugar 'n' spice treat?

SUGAR 'N' SPICE BUNS

Makes 32 buns

Wash and dry

¾ cup seedless raisins
¾ cup currants

Scald

1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

½ cup shortening
½ cup granulated sugar

Cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

½ cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Sift together 3 times

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon grated nutmeg
¼ teaspoon ground cloves

Stir the lukewarm milk mixture and

1 well-beaten egg

into the yeast mixture.

Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in the fruits and beat well.

Work in

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough until smooth and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and brush lightly with melted butter or margarine.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draft and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Punch down dough. Divide dough in half. Form each half of dough into a roll 16 inches long. Cut each roll into 16 pieces. Form into balls and place 16 balls in each of two greased 8-inch square cake pans.

Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine.

Combine

½ cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

and sprinkle buns with this mixture. Cover and let rise until a little more than doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hours. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, 30 to 35 minutes.



Needs no refrigeration

Always active, fast rising

Keeps fresh for weeks

(Continued from page 31)

well. Cover and let stand at room temperature 24 hours. Pour into sterilized jar, cover and store in cool dark place. Use one cup of this mixture to replace one yeast cake in any recipe. Fresh starter should be prepared every two weeks using one cup of the old or one yeast cake each time.

Q.: I have a large number of uncolored shells and wish to know how to use these for handicraft? (Repeat.)

A.: I received a very explanatory letter which I am forwarding to the lady who sent in this question but because I feel there may be other readers interested in this craft I am giving you the full name and address of this kind lady who sent in the information. I feel it is only fair when writing her if you ask her what her charge is for helping you. (Write to Mrs. H. Hardwick, Box 114, Westbank, B.C.)

Q.: Could you possibly send me a recipe on how to make yeast cakes like the old-time cake yeast we used to buy? I understand they have cornmeal in them. — (Mrs. J. A., Bow Island, Alta.)

A.: The only recipe I have is a very indefinite one that states that you combine dry yeast with cornmeal and let dry. That doesn't help us very much, does it? I wonder if there are any readers who have a real recipe for this and will share the same.

NOTE: — All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please try to limit one question to each letter. There is no charge for this service.

Tips On Home Decorating

Here are some tips on home decorating which might help solve these and other problems.

If a small room is your problem, keep in mind that walls and woodwork painted the same color will make a room look larger. A light tint is better than a dark tint for the small room.

If you are bothered by irregular and unattractive lines in a room, paint the ceilings, walls and woodwork the same color. The result will be a camouflage of the bothersome lines.

High ceilings may be lowered by painting them a deep color and possibly carrying the ceiling color down onto the wall for a foot or two. Light tints, especially blue imitating the sky, will make a low ceiling appear higher.

If you want to change your bedroom scheme, choose a quiet color. Soft blue-grey and yellow are restful colors for such rooms. But don't be monotonous—add touches of stronger color. Artificial lights will soften colors at night.

Is your furniture light in color? If so, remember that it will not show up to the best of its ability against a light background. Choose a darker tone to bring out the best in your furniture.

To make large, barn-like rooms more inviting, use a rich, darker hue on the walls.

CARE OF DRESSES

THE care you give your dress, whether it is cotton, silk or rayon, has much to do with the way it looks and how long it wears.

Give your dresses enough closet room, if possible, so they will not be crowded, is another suggestion. A little open space between each garment helps to hold the press and preserves the fabric from getting "that stinky look". Hang up your dresses as soon as you take them off. Use hangers as near the shape of your dress shoulders as possible. Wood or padded hangers are generally best.

Unless your closet is exceptionally well ventilated, hang a dress where air can circulate freely around through it before you put it away. This is very important in hot weather when frocks are often damp with perspiration.

Before you hang up a garment, be sure to fasten it enough so it will not sag out of shape. Remove the belt from dress and hang it separately. If left on the dress, the belt's weight sometimes pulls too heavily on the dress material and makes wrinkles.

When travelling, pack dresses loosely with tissue paper between folds and in the sleeves. Unpack and hang up dresses as soon as you can. In some fabrics, creases caused by packing will soon disappear, especially if weather is damp.

Inexpensive Gifts

By JANE DALE

GIFT APRON: Wash and bleach a 24-lb. flour sack. Cut off a two-inch strip from one end to be used for waistband. Round off the corners of other end for bottom of apron. Turn the edge in all around. Gather top to fit 18- or 20-inch waistband. Sew on the band. Make 18-inch ties out of wide tape and sew ends of waistband. With colored crochet thread make an edging around apron thus: 1st row — attach thread and chain 6, skip $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of edge, sc, 6 chain, skip $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sc in edge. Repeat all around. 2nd row — Slip stitch to centre of loop, No. chain 3, 7 double treble in same loop, single crochet in next loop, repeat from No. around, fasten off firmly.

Starch apron with heavy starch, iron crisp and fold neatly. Place in pretty gift box and send it to a friend who loves a bit of handwork.

Set of Face Cloths: Buy three face cloths, of solid color — 2 green and 1 yellow. With variegated thread dress them up with a narrow edging thus: Attach thread and single crochet closely all around the cloth. Join with slip stitch. 2nd round — chain 6, miss 5 sc of first round, sc in next sc. Repeat all around. Join with a sl. st. 3rd round: Sl. st. to centre of loop, chain 7, sc. in centre of next loop. Repeat all around. Sl. st. to top of first loop. 4th round — sl. st. to top of loop 4 sc. in remainder of loop. X (8 sc. in next loop) repeat from X to last loop 4 sc. in that loop. Join with sl. st. fasten off carefully. When all three cloths are trimmed with edging fold into triangles and place attractively in shallow gift box. This simple gift would be appreciated by any young girl leaving home for the first time, or for a bride-to-be's hope chest.

Bib For the Baby — Take a small size face cloth in a bright color. Into one side cut out a shallow neckline. Bind all edges with contrasting bias binding. Sew on ten-inch tapes for ties. A little below centre front work the outline of a rabbit, lamb or duck in running stitch. Work in features with darker thread. A set of two makes a delightful gift for the littlest one in the family.

"You were certainly kind and generous to send your husband away for a rest."

"Well, I don't know — I felt that I just had to have it!"

Mistress to her cook: "And how is your newly married daughter getting on, Mrs. Jenkins?"

"Very nicely, thank you, ma'am. She finds her husband a bit dull, but then as I tell her the good ones are always dull."

Riding in a taxi in Edmonton the other day a visitor was halted by a red light. The driver turned and asked his passenger to consider the hats on a group of women crossing the street. "It used to be," said the driver, "that women dressed to attract us men." There was a period of silence when the driver remarked, "I wonder what they got on their minds now?"

If food should fail,
What value then
To giant monopolies and trusts
Of all the wealth and power they hold
Impregnable their stand and bold
But how impregnable is told
By their dependence on a crust.
And only farmers stand behind
The scanty crust or gracious loaf;
Not plastic, nylon, nor steel,
Can build a universe of light,
Save only of the farmers' might
Of seed and service handled right
Shall make for all the plenteous meal.
—William Collier Gray



"No, I didn't train him myself. I'm John's second wife."

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... use 1 tablespoonful of Javex per 6 quarts of water for a rinse that gets utensils thoroughly clean and sweet.



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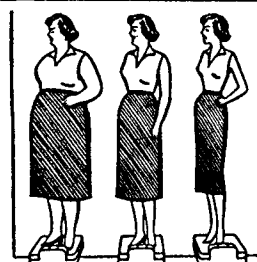
Offering the latest creations in Ladies' Dresses, seeks active and serious representatives. They will easily with our help, earn as much as \$50.00 weekly, plus a generous Free Dress Bonus. No disbursement. No experience. No deliveries. All the work is done by our sampled and colored photos. The representative only has to write up the orders. The highest commission paid in full, immediately. Everything to gain by writing immediately.

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Wheat Pool Payments

DURING the month of May the Alberta Wheat Pool mailed out cheques totalling \$427,000 as the cash portion of its patronage dividend payment on grain delivered to Alberta Pool Elevators during the 1954-55 crop year.

Another \$689,000 in Alberta Wheat Pool reserves is being credited to member patrons, bringing the total distribution out of earnings during the past year to \$1,116,000. Nearly 32,000 member patrons will benefit from this distribution. Payments amount to 2.614 cents a bushel for wheat and flax, 1 cent of which is in cash and the balance in reserves. For oats, barley and rye the patronage dividend is 1.307 cents a bushel, of which ½ cent is in cash.

The decision to make this distribution was made at the annual meeting of delegates held last November.

The cheques are being mailed, along with a statement of each member's reserve account, to the Wheat Pool agents who will make the distribution among members.

The current distribution brings the total patronage dividend payments made by the Alberta Wheat Pool since its inception to over \$19,130,000. Of this amount, \$7,280,000 has been paid in cash and \$11,850,000 in reserves.

The reserves credited to members as part of the payment represent the investment of the membership in this farmer co-operative. With the completion of this payment reserves held by the Alberta Wheat Pool members will total \$10,000,000.

DURUM INSTITUTE MOVES

C. L. Sibbald, director of the Cattle Durum Institute, has announced that the offices of the Institute are being moved from their present location in Winnipeg, to 13th St. North, Lethbridge, Alberta, effective immediately. It is believed the new location will be more suitable since more than 95% of the 1956 Durum crop is expected to be produced in southern Alberta and western Saskatchewan. The Institute, which provides farmers, government officials, and the grain trade with information about the growing, marketing and processing of Durum wheat, should be better able to perform these services from its new location.

VALUE OF WHEAT AGREEMENT

Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was a participant in the deliberations over the new wheat agreement, held in Geneva, Switzerland. On his return he stated that the real value of the agreement lies in the friendly relations between exporting and importing nations. While Great Britain refrained from coming in, all the other main wheat importing nations were anxious to do so and did not want a discontinuance of the plan.

Canada's share of the agreement total of 303,000,000 bushels is 103,000,000. While not large, it is a fairly reasonable percentage of the total, said Mr. Plumer. But the main benefit lies in the establishment of a floor price, and the providing of assurance against a wheat price war in which Canada would be sure to suffer.

A doctor was attempting to pry some free medical advice from a lawyer friend: "Which side, Doc," he said, "is it best to lie on?"

"Why," said the lawyer, "on the side that pays you the retainer."

WEED CONTROL CALENDAR

J. J. Sexsmith, agronomist at the Dominion Experimental farm, Lethbridge, Alberta, presents the following weed control plan for western farmers.

June - July — Selective treatment with 2,4-D and MCP for the kill of annual weeds and top-growth control of perennial weeds in grain crops. Inspection of fields should be made from the time of emergence, to determine the necessity of treatment and the proper time of application.

Delayed seeding of early-maturing barley for wild oat control (approximately second week in June).

Treatment with heavier rates of 2,4-D at flower-bud stage for control of weeds and brush in pastures, fence lines, roadsides, and waste areas.

August — Prevent return to land and spread of weed seeds produced in crops by use of a re-cleaner on combines and careful cleaning of harvest machinery.

Cultivate stubbles immediately after harvest to reduce seed-set on Russian thistles or to encourage fall germination of weed seeds already produced (except for wild oats).

Wheat Pool Bursaries

EVERY year the Alberta Wheat Pool offers Alberta farm boys and girls a number of valuable bursaries and scholarships.

The most valuable of these are the Alberta Wheat Pool Bursaries for Rural Students. Two, each worth \$500 a year, are awarded annually, one to a student whose home is in the southern part of the province and one to a student from the north. The \$500.00 will be paid to each recipient in each of their undergraduate years up to and including five years, providing a satisfactory scholastic standing is maintained. While application will be considered from students registered in any graduate degree program, preference will be given to students entering the faculty of agriculture. These bursaries, tenable at the University of Alberta, are open to students whose parents are engaged in farming and who derive their major income from that source. The awards will be based on the scholastic record of the candidates in high school and their need for financial assistance.

Dr. Henry Wise Wood Memorial

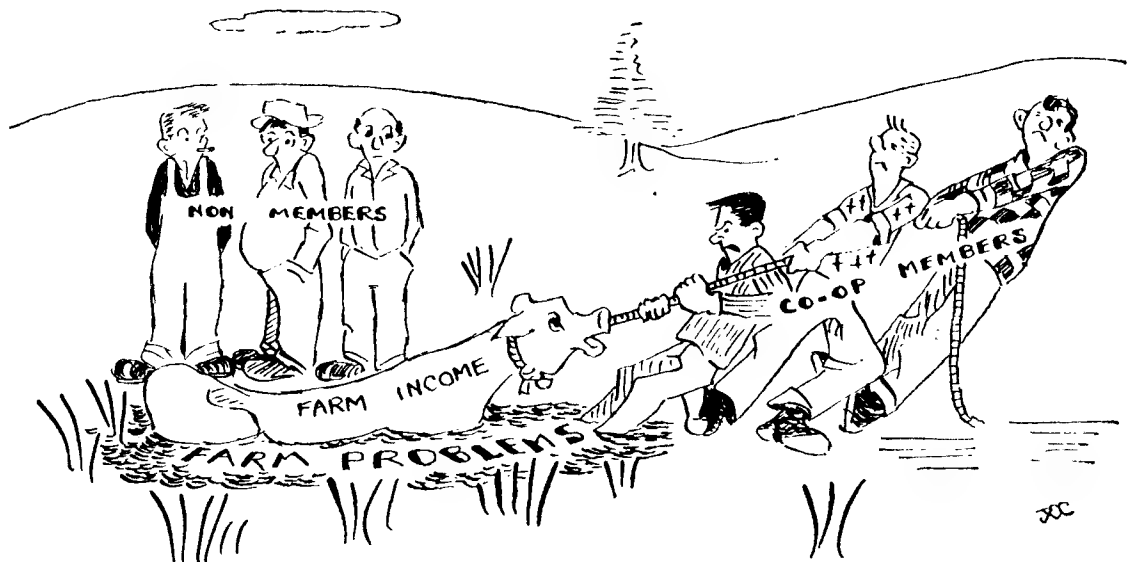
Bursaries, amounting to \$135 each, are awarded by the Alberta Wheat Pool annually to assist farm young people to attend the provincial schools of agriculture. Members and former members of any of Alberta's 4-H clubs are eligible. One boy and one girl registered at each of the province's three agricultural schools will receive one of these awards.

The Alberta Wheat Pool also offers scholarships enabling former garden club members to enroll in home economics at the University of Alberta. Scholarships with a value of \$200 each are offered annually to three students entering the first, second and third years of the home economics course.

For further information on any of these scholarships or bursaries, write directly to the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool in Calgary.

In addition to its scholarships and bursaries the Alberta Wheat Pool each year assists 35 farm boys and girls to attend Farm Young People's Week at the University of Alberta. It also provides assistance to young people selected to attend the Rural Leadership Course held each autumn at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

TO WHICH GROUP—



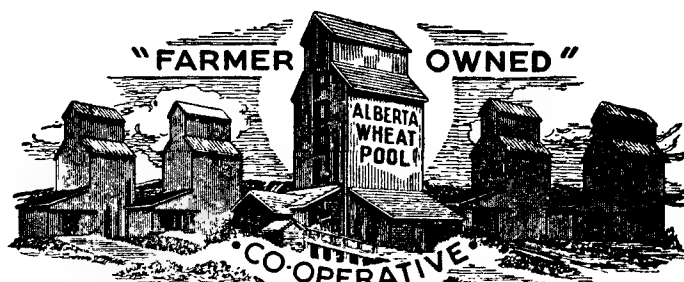
DO YOU BELONG?

Are you letting others carry the load? Or are you doing your share as an active member of Alberta's farm organizations?

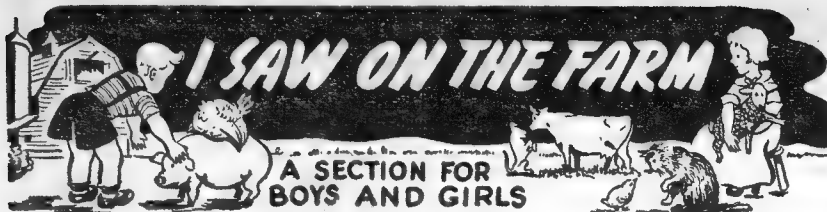
With farm income falling there is no room for the dragging of feet. Everyone must pitch in and help.

Do this by getting solidly behind your co-operatives and other useful farmer organizations.

You can help by supporting Alberta Pool Elevators at every opportunity. Remember, Pool elevators are farmer-owned, farmer-controlled and operated for farm people.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"



One morning I set a trap to catch a coyote. In the evening I went out to my trap and as I came near to it I saw some wings fluttering. Instead of a coyote I found a five-foot span hawk hanging by one foot.—Mary D. Walter, Pibroch, Alta.

One day when I was on my way to the barn, I noticed that my little dog Sporty was right behind me. As we neared the barn our little flighty leghorn rooster came proudly strutting towards us. The rooster flew on the dog's back and rode him horse back around the barnyard. With the rooster hanging on by its claws to the hair on the dog's back with the dog jet black and the rooster pure white it was funny and comical to watch as the dog was yipping and the rooster pecking.—Maxine Sarson, Dollard, Sask.

When we were staying at our grandmothers place my uncle caught us a bird. We were small and didn't know much about birds at that time.

We put the bird into a box and kept it overnight in a small can. In the morning bigger brother wanted to know if it would fly, he picked it out of the can and found it dead. My uncle told us later the bird died because it had no air.—Gordon Purdy, Gunn, Alta.

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PLANERS:—

4-sided Ball-Bearing, complete with Heads and Knives for S4S, Blower, Countershaft, Pulleys, and Belts. Skid Mounted\$2,480.00

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One night when we came home from town, my mother went to the hen-house to gather the eggs. She didn't take a flashlight and left the hole where the chickens come out open. Next morning when I went to feed them, I opened the covers and found a young skunk curled up in one of the nests. I got out of the hen-house in a hurry. Next I ran and told dad about it. He came and shot the skunk with his .22.—J. E. Hofer, Box 203, Magrath, Alta.

One morning as I was going to give the hens wheat, "Pop" there was a squirrel in the granary. I went and told my brother that there was a squirrel at the granary. We left him alone quiet awhile. Then one day my brother and I went to the granary. My brother had the .22 rifle, he aimed at the squirrel, "bang" down fell the squirrel, dead. I went and picked it up. We skinned him and got twenty-five cents for him.—Harry Friesen, Beaver, Man.

We have a farm near Square Hill. Our winter was surely tough. We had banks by our house about four feet high. Our truck was almost hidden under the snow. During the big storms we always had to shovel out the snow to get into the barns and granaries, this wasn't very easy to do after the storm packed the snow fairly hard around the doors of the house also. One day we shovelled the haystack out but during the next day the storm covered the stack up again; now you had to shovel all over again. Our cattle hadn't much left to eat, for all the farmers of Saskatchewan were were short of feed, also during this last severe winter the coyotes hadn't much food to eat either. When we went into the barn we got into a hole, down into the barn just like a badger.—Johnny Wri-chuck, Square Hill, Sask.

One night when we came home from our neighbors place, my sister went to gather the eggs. She didn't take a flashlight and she left the hole open where the chickens come in and go out. Next morning I went to feed them and gather eggs and there was a skunk in one of the nests. I ran out and dropped the eggs. I got dad and he shot it.—Phillip Pawilvsky, Square Hill, Sask.

Once my father bought some baby pigs from the neighbors, when he brought them home they were tied up in sacks. They tried to get away, but we held them down tight. Finally we got them in the pig pen. Then once in August when the pigs were full grown they broke off a board in the pig pen. We didn't see them until later. When we did see them they were in the garden eating food. Then I was sent over to the neighbors for help because my father was away. The neighbor boy came over and helped us put the pigs in.—Sharon Schlaugh, R. R. 3, Armstrong, B. C.

I have a pet cat, but she stays at the barn all the time, so imagine my surprise when I heard kittens mewling in my bedroom. I looked all around and found them in a closed dresser drawer. I guess I left the drawer partly open and when Mom was tidying my room she closed it without noticing the cat. When I found her she had five kittens. I enjoy reading this page. I am ten years old.—Sharon Tiedemann, Deville, Alta.

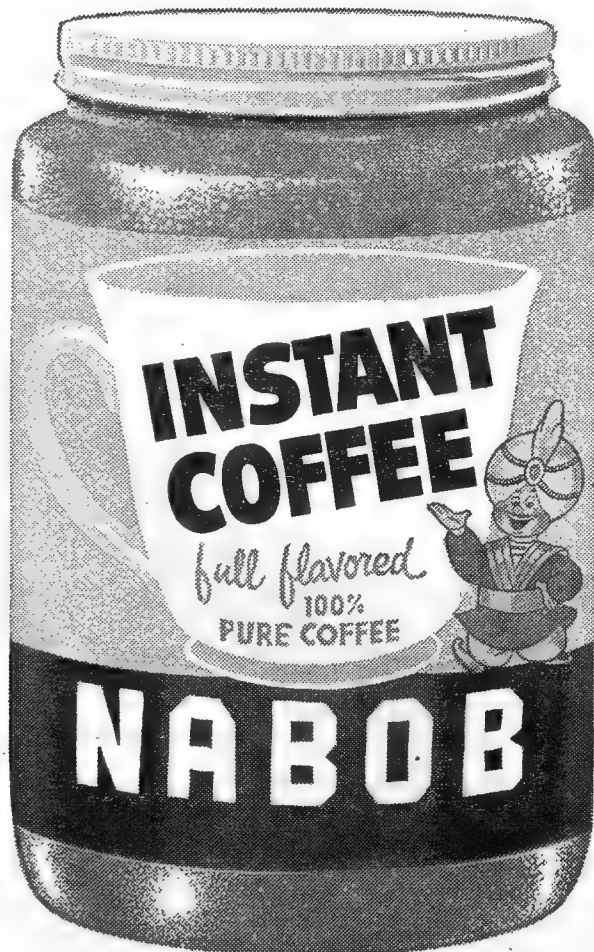
One Saturday, when my cousin and I were catching mice in an oat-sheave stack, our cat dived at a mouse and caught it, too. She was proudly walking away with the mouse when another mouse jumped out of the stack and headed straight for the cat. The cat never noticed the mouse sneaking up back of her. The mouse jumped at the cat and bit it on the rear. The cat gave a squeek and caught the mouse, and the cat had a double meal.—Lawrence Kehler, Box 97, Altona, Manitoba.

One day when I was coming to the house I saw a skunk trying to make a hole to get under the house in a corner. Its tail was facing me. I ran into the house. Mother went out to shoot it, but it ran under the barn. Mother set a trap for it. The next day we got it in the trap. I am seven years old and in grade two.—Margaret Omilion, Iron River, Alta.

One night in the summer time my sister and I were reading upstairs, when all of a sudden something hopped from the closet. We looked and there stood a white rabbit. We caught the rabbit and kept it for a pet. My sister and I still don't know how it got in though.—Mary Kwasnycia, Rocky Rapids, Alta.

Here is what I saw and it happened on our sheep ranch. We have a bunch of sheep and two nanny goats among them. So this year at lambing time one of the nanny goats had twins and they died on her, so we didn't know at first what to do because the goats have real good milk and we didn't want it to go to waste. Just at that same time we had two orphan lambs, so we thought up a good idea, we skinned the dead kids and took the hides and put them on the lambs, so the nanny goat smelled them and she didn't know the difference from her kid goats. Now she is raising them and is also good to them. It really looks cute to see a nanny goat with lambs.—Sarah P. Walter, Box 360, Granum, Alta.

Once I brought a baby dog home. One evening it was very cold so I went to see how my little puppy was. When I got to the dog house, it was empty. I looked and looked for him but couldn't find him. It was like that for five days. On the sixth day, towards evening, I thought I would follow him to see where he was disappearing. I hid myself and waited. He was going towards the pig pen. After ten or more minutes I went to see what he was up to. I went to where the sow and her family slept. The puppy was right in the middle of the big pig family. I guess that's where he had been the last five nights.—Casey Bizon, Spruce Valley, Alta.



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The Story Of Ukrainian Place Names

By WM. GRASIUK

DO you sometimes wonder why certain towns, villages, municipalities and school districts in the prairie provinces have such names as Pobeda, Buczacz, Chornohora, Hwas, Sheptycki, etc.? Do you sometimes see such an anachronism as an old thatched house standing in the midst of ultra-modern farm buildings? These are links between the old world and the new.

Here are rural school districts that bear such exotic names as Halach, Stry, Buczacz, Topouritz, Chernowicz, etc. If you have a good, large map of the Ukraine you would find most of the places marked there. These places show the areas that the early immigrants came from.

When the first school districts were organized here and the department of education asked for suggestions as to the naming of them, it is small wonder that the pioneer homesteaders with one voice suggested names that were so dear to them. It somewhat eased the heartache and homesickness which they felt, for it placed them now in a community whose counterpart they nostalgically recalled. It reminded them of their white-washed thatched homes, their small orchards, their strip farms, the beloved church, the library, the school, the small village store and the pub.

Brody, Lwiv, Stanislaw, Drohobitz and Peremysh have been named after the towns and cities in the old land. Bukowina is a province; Kiev the capital of the Ukraine, Dniro (Dniester), Pruth, Dniester and Volga are rivers. Szniriv, Sherenits and Medika are rural villages.

Some places honor men and women. Vladimir and Olga are named after the duke and duchess of the Ukraine. They made Christianity the official religion of the Ukraine. Rurik, honors a great Ukrainian warrior of olden days. Franco is named after a poet and author. Incidentally the Ukrainians all over Canada will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Franco's birth this year. He was born in 1856, a son of an obscure blacksmith. His death occurred sixty years later. Shandro, a district north of Willingdon was at first settled by the three Shandro brothers who came from the province of Bukowina in the late 1890's. The son of the man after whom the district was named, Andrew S. Shandro was the first Ukrainian to be elected to the Legislature in Canada. It was in 1913, and he was elected as a liberal for the riding of Whitford. He sat as a member till he was defeated by Mike Chornohus, a U.F.A. candidate.

Mayor of Edmonton.

Wasel, a district north of Shandro, honors William Hawrelak, a pioneer farmer, first postmaster and justice of the peace. (Wasel is William in Ukrainian.) His son William Hawrelak, Jr., is a prominent business man and the mayor of the city of Edmonton. Konoval is a reminder for posterity of a war hero, who came to Canada from Crimea, enlisted in the Canadian army in the first Great War, went overseas and for valor in the field of battle was awarded the Victoria Cross. Sheptycki perpetuates the name of the Very Rev. Andrew Sheptycki, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who made his headquarters in Lwow, Ukraine. The metropolitan visited Canada twice, first in 1911 and then in 1912. In 1911 he visited practically every Ukrainian community from coast to coast. It was through his efforts that the Holy See appointed the first Ukrainian bishop to Canada in 1912. The Harry Kostash High

School is a worthy reward to Harry Kostash who was principal of a school in Smoky Lake where the present high school is located. In 1935 Mr. Kostash was appointed an inspector of schools. He was the first inspector of Ukrainian descent; and he was stationed at Athabasca. Today he is the superintendent of the Smoky Lake School Division. Leeshore is named after Mr. Kosior, who was its first postmaster. Somehow there was a mix-up in the names: hence the anomaly. Another discrepancy is found in a name of a rural school in the Wasel district. It is called Bavilla, though it was intended to be named Banilla after a village Ruska Banilla in the old land where most of the original settlers came from.

Descriptive Names

Some names are descriptive. Krasnahora means Beautiful Hill. It is a district south of Beauvallon and the hill that gives the place its name is a veritable fairyland in summer when the crocuses and the buffalo beans are in flower. Chornohora (Black Hill) is west of Tawatinaw. It is a spruce covered hill and on a sunny day presents a very sombre appearance. Beela (white) describes the nature of the soil; a white gumbo-type.

Some place names have an intriguing history behind them. There was quite a fight between two factions as to the location of the school. Finally the departmental regulation decided in favor of one group when the act was interpreted. The jubilant side named the district Pobeda (Victory). Myrnam, a town on the C.P.R., was originally a post office south of the present townsite. It was named by William Romaniuk who besides being a homesteader was at one time or another a postmaster, municipal councillor, school secretary-treasurer, municipal secretary-treasurer, manager of a co-op. store and notary public. The post office department had decided to establish a post office there and had asked for suggestions as to its name. It was Easter when the request came, and at a meeting called for the purpose of naming it, Romaniuk got up and said, "I remember from the Epistles the words Christ used when he spoke to the apostles. They were Myrnam (Peace to You). Let us call the post office, Myrnam, (Peace to Us)." The name was accepted by the meeting and afterwards by the post office department.

Muddy Road

Hwas in Saskatchewan was once a low, soft spot through which a road went. After a rain the wagon wheels sank deep. So the drivers of the oxcarts used to shout, Hi-yai, Hi-yai, Hi-yai to the oxen to prevent them from slowing down in the soft, mucky road. The town Hwas thus received its name when the railroad went through. Sich is a name of an Ukrainian military organization in the old land. Members of the group who emigrated to Canada gave the Canadian locality that name.

Some place names were beautiful sounding words: Wolia (Freedom),

Loss Of Bargaining Power

THE following is from a submission made to the Gordon Royal Commission by C. W. McInnis, president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association:

"In Ontario, and perhaps in most parts of Canada, producers have been concerned about and have improved upon their production techniques. They have, however, given too little consideration to their responsibility in the marketing of their own products. In a survey made in Grey County in 1950, the report reveals — "of 1,862 producers contacted, 92.8% had no understanding as to price when hogs were shipped and over 46% did not know the destination, market or packing plant to which their hogs were going." Generally speaking, the destination was determined by the commission paid by packers to the transporters which the producers engaged. This lack of interest in the marketing of their product has resulted in the trade paying, in most cases, a sum of money to the men who, as producers, we engage to transport our hogs if they will deliver them direct to a packing plant, a practice which is most undesirable and has resulted in the breaking down of confidence in our livestock marketing system across Canada. This has also resulted in a small percentage of our hogs being sold on the open market. The volume of money spent in this way has run into millions of dollars, and has resulted in over 90% of our hogs going direct to packers before sold.

"Professor Latimer, formerly of the staff of McDonald College in Quebec, made a study of hog marketing in Ontario and in his report made the following comments, with respect to dealing with the direct deliveries to packing plants: Bargaining power of the feeder is nil under such arrangements. He further commented—This is such an unsatisfactory method of marketing as to be almost unbelievable. No better method could be devised of depriving the feeder of bargaining power."

AUSTRALIA'S MEAT PROBLEM

Australia is the world's leading beef exporter, supplying about 25% of the total, but is greatly concerned about the increasing share in the British market being obtained by Argentina.

To meet the competition of Argentina in the chilled beef trade, Australia will have to produce carcasses suitable for that trade. The Australian farm publication, "The Land", says it is difficult to gauge the extent and permanency of markets outside the United Kingdom.

Krasne (Beautiful), Slawa (Praise) Mirosławna (Peace-Famed) and Kalyna (Cranberry) are examples.

An Alberta municipality was named Sobor. It was an apt name for the word means "The meeting of the council."

These place names are mainly found in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which have a large Ukrainian population have many colorful exotic names, too.

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SUGGESTS SWEEPSTAKES

The Editor :

I wonder if we could have sweepstakes for our hospitals as they have in Ireland. Every chance I get to find out how our voters feel on this matter, they are 100% for sweepstakes. I believe if it was put to the voters, it would go at least 90% for sweepstakes. A single hospital room costs around twenty dollars a day. Let's make an election issue of it. I think we could elect any of the different parties on this ticket. — H. R. Leslie, Mossleigh, Alta.

WHO KNOWS THE ANSWER ?

The Editor :

The other day my son was out seeding and found the neck of a large red rubber balloon. It was over an inch across and was attached to a small battery, square, and a bulb the size for a three-cell flashlight. The battery was burned out, but the bulb is good. What was left of the rubber showed it was made in Guelph, Ont., and the battery was made in Wisconsin. The bulb was put through a disc of stiff white paper about two-inches across. Where did it start its journey and what was its purpose? — (Mrs. J. E.) G. C. Agar, Cheadle, Alta.

LABOR TROUBLE AHEAD

The Editor :

A word in your editorial "Wages for Farm Women." It sounds good, but don't suggest that a husband pay his wife wages on a farm or in a city. Some husbands are mean and wives suffer and those won't pay their wives anyway. The marriage tangle is so complicated that only a fool would interpret the other fellow's predicament. When a wife demands wages, there are other complications that wages won't cure.

When a man begins paying his wife wages he's up to his ears in labor trouble. In case of a hired man he can fire him, but the wife is always on hand to talk back. In the city when wife darns socks near midnight, she reminds hubby that he gets time and a half for overtime. When she has to wash children or dishes on Sunday, she reminds him that he gets double pay.

In the country, when visitors arrive, Dad better not boast of the price he got for the steer, or when the folks have gone he'll hear the amount of the wife's pay. With the wife in pay he'll have to hide all gains and elaborate on the losses so he'll have no fun.

There's not much fun for the wife on wages. Quite often the new car is by permission of the wife, but with the wife on pay, Dad finds the old car more useful because he can carry a pig or calf along. If she persists, he remarks you buy one, you're on pay. The same answer comes in the case of the fur coat. It's a pretty safe bet that the woman in the luxurious coat is not on wages.

If in your editorial you suggest the government pay working farm wives wages, you've forgotten the lesson you learned in 1935 when politicians bribed for votes. — J. M. Pine, Rat Lake, Alta.

U.S. FARM VIEWPOINT

The Editor :

Notice in your March issue you comment favorably on Ike's farm policy. Frankly, it hasn't worked so well as outsiders may be led to think, for two reasons. First, they cut the small farmer's acreage the same percentage as the big one. If he had been a real dirt farmer, he would have known a farmer couldn't keep up mechanized equipment on less than 80 acres in good areas, or maybe 200 in dry areas. As you mention, they have benefitted the big farmer much more than the little one. We have a mixed stock and grain farm. As we were building up a run-down mountain farm, and doing a lot of summerfallowing, we were raising only 50 acres of wheat per year, and they cut us down to 34½, which doesn't pay us at all.

Then acreage reduction encouraged most farmers to pour on fertilizer to the extent that they raised more bushels than before. Last year the Good Lord took a hand and cut down on rainfall until over-fertilized crops fared worse than the others, so they lost heavily.

The soil bank may get settled in time to apply this summer but many cannot take advantage because so much land here is owned by widows and retired farmers. Their renters need to farm it all to make it pay. In many areas of the great Palouse wheat belt and the west half of our country here, land is rented as we know from agents' reports, so you see that's a big stumbling block.

It's easy for politicians to talk and form policies, but much harder to apply them. The Farm Bureau to which we belong and find it similar to the old U.F.A., and your Federation of Agriculture up there, wants more research on the uses of wheat to broaden markets, with less protection to industry that raises consumer costs to all of us. The trend toward government control, through such methods as forced acreage reduction, is anathema to them. We have been here long enough to believe they are right.

Last November my husband got his check from the Wheat Pool for elevator reserves up there, a bit over \$250. He invested it in a sickness and accident policy, sponsored by

the Farm Bureau. Three days after the policy was in force, he had a bad fall that laid him up all winter. They paid his doctor bill, gave him \$10 a day for three weeks and \$5 a day for several months, so for once he made a good investment from a good one up there.

This fall he will have paid three payments on social security which will entitle us to some \$115 a month for the rest of our lives, so we can lease the ranch and retire. Beats social credit all hollow, eh?

Don't be surprised to see Democrats back in the saddle here come November.

Keep up your good work. — (Mrs.) Cora J. Kerns, R. 4, Walla Walla, Washington.

Power Piston Pump

By The Editor

A SERIOUS flaw in the economy of the prairie provinces of Western Canada is the limited amount of industrialism existing in the area. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined turn out annually about 8% of the total value of industrial production in Canada. Most manufactured products have to be imported, with the heavy cost of transportation added thereto.

Increased industrialism in the west would provide more employment, more consumers of farm products, some escape from high transportation costs and a better balanced economy. Such being the case The Farm and Ranch Review is interested in seeing industries being established in this part of Canada, and achieving success.

One promising industry which is getting nicely started in Calgary is Golden Arrow Sprayers Ltd. This enterprise is being built mainly around a most remarkable power piston pump, the invention of J. E. "Ned" Palmer, president and general manager of the company. Patents are being applied for in five countries.

Because of its novel design, this pump is light (only 28 lbs.), compact and powerful. Its 4-cylinder radial piston design is a novelty in the field of pumps. It produces 8 imperial gallons per minute at pressures up to 500 P.S.I. It is entirely different from the gear-driven pumps and will handle wettable powders, soil sterilents, as well as sprays for cattle and sheep, orchards, etc.

Most pumps in use in Canada are imported. There is nothing like this power piston pump made in this country or, as far as is known, anywhere else. It has demonstrated its worth in competition with conventional pumps at stock shows and on farms and ranches. It has won the confidence and support of government officials as well as farmers and ranchers.

Its construction enables the bearings to be of the sealed type, so that no grease cups are required. The four cylinders are so arranged to provide steady, harmonious power. The low selling price brings power spraying within economical reach of farmers, ranchers and orchardists.

Pumps seem commonplace, but this power piston implement looks like the real goods.

"I want to be excused," said a worried looking jury man to the judge. "I owe a man fifty dollars and as he is leaving for abroad for some years by the next train I want to catch him and pay him the money. It may be my last chance."

"You are excused," said the judge in icy tones, "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."



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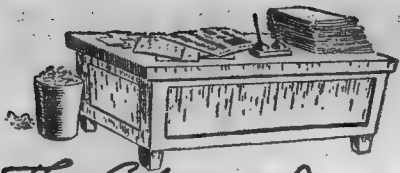
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The Editor's Desk

My apologies to readers of Aunt Sal's articles. It seems that quite a few women have been cutting out the articles for insertion in scrap books. This cannot be done when the articles are backed up on pages. It won't happen again.

The article in this issue on Potato Growing in Peru by Cameron Reid should be interesting reading. Potatoes originated in Peru. If potato growing had not spread around the world, the present human population could not be sustained. The world's huge potato production provides the required carbohydrates in the food of hundreds of millions of people.

Mr. Twilley writes from Swan River, Manitoba, to say the critics of his articles on oldtime steamers have resulted in his withdrawing into his shell. But this article on bear hunting has its humorous side.

John Howard Payne was an American actor. He travelled all over the world, but thoughts of home were ever in his mind. So he composed a poem which once was a great favorite but now is seldom heard. Here is the first verse:

Mid pleasures and palaces though we
may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there is no place
like home.
A charm from the skies seems to
hallow us there,
Which seek through the world, is ne'er
met with elsewhere,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble
There's no place like home.

THE BARGAIN

(Selected)

You can't buy loyalty they say,
I bought it, though, the other day.
You can't buy friendship, tried and
true,
But just the same, I bought it, too.

I made my bid and on the spot
Bought love and faith and a whole
job lot
Of happiness; so all in all
The purchase price was very small.

I bought a simple, trusting heart
That gave devotion from the start.
If you think such things are not for
sale
Buy a brown-eyed pup with a wag-
ging tail.

Earl and Pearl Leggart, now of Jasper, Alberta, and farmers in Saskatchewan for many years (Mr. Leggart for 50 years) write that their parents took the Farm and Ranch Review when they were young. Now they live in the lovely Athabasca valley and like it. Mrs. Leggart's parents came to the Saskatchewan farm in 1896 and she was the first white girl born in the locality. Mr. and Mrs. Leggart left the farm because the war took both their sons. The boys would not wait to be forced to go and be called "zombies" so, in their teens off they went, after having their full grade 12. The eldest served five years in the R. C. A. F. and the youngest seven years in the navy, the last year with the destroyer Athabasca in Korean waters, and was one of 13 to win a citation for duty well done. Now Ross is an architect in Calgary and Bruce a flight officer with C.P.A. A daugh-

ter was a teacher and later married a farmer and lives in Saskatchewan. Of course the Leggatts renewed their subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review and remarked: "Don't you think it would be better if more town people took farm papers?"



The Laugh Line

Two maids were wheeling their infant charges in the park one day and one asked the other: "Are you going to the dance tomorrow night?"

"I don't think so, was the reply.

"What! Why I thought you were crazy about dancing."

"Well, I am," said the first girl, "but to tell you the truth I'm afraid to leave the baby with her mother."

A small boy was visiting his uncle's farm. "I think, dear," said his aunt at the table, "you've had all the milk that is good for you."

"Heck," said the boy, "I don't see why you're so stingy with your old milk — there's two whole cowfuls in the barn!"

A sleepy hired man couldn't get the lantern lit and in the dark barn he didn't notice the cow was in the mule's stall.

"What's taking you so long to harness up in there," yelled his boss.

"I can't get the collar over the mule's head," was the impatient reply, "his ears are froze or something!"

Angry farmer, waiting up for daughter, to youth:

"What's the idea of bringing my daughter home at 3 in the morning?"

"Well, sir, I have to be at work at 6."

"Who was that lovely little babe I saw you with last night?"

"I'll tell you if you promise not to tell my wife?"

"Okay — I promise."

"Well, it was my wife."

A surgeon, an architect, and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest:

"Eve," said the surgeon, "was made from Adam's rib — certainly a surgical job."

"But prior to that," said the architect, "order was created from chaos, and that was an architectural job."

"Aha," said the politician triumphantly, "and who created the chaos?"

RID OF A LIABILITY

Motorist observing farmer tilling a rocky farm.

"You poor man. I don't see how you ever make a living on this farm. Look — rocks everywhere."

"I ain't so poor as ye think I be," he replied. "I don't own this farm."

"Boy," said a traveller to a backwoods youth where he was calling, "didn't you hear your father speak to you?"

"Sure," replied the youth, lazily, "but I don't pay attention to nothin' he says. Maw don't, nuther, and betwixt us both we just about got the dog so he don't."

The United States government announced that 100,000,000 bushels of low-grade wheat will be offered for stock feed at cut prices.

It was estimated that on May 16, 491,800,000 bushels of all grains available for delivery remained on farms, of which 334,900,000 bus. was wheat.

The Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association, which includes in its membership 25 insurance companies, 15 trust and 7 loan companies, reports that farm mortgage indebtedness in the prairie provinces was \$20,240,000 at the end of 1954. In 1937 the total was \$182,286,000.

WITH THE 4-H CLUBS

The monthly meeting of the Foot-hills 4-H club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gough, of Okotoks. Julia Gough passed around the 4-H crests which the club paid for. Some members bought 4-H pins.

Mr. Hepson sheared a sheep with electric shears and some of the members were given a turn in using them. The correct way of handling and tying fleeces was also demonstrated. Sheep dipping and tail docking was also done.

A very nice luncheon was served by Mrs. Gough.—Geraldine Perceval, club reporter.

"I hear that you dropped some money in the stock market. Were you a bear or a bull?"

"Neither—just a plain, simple ass."

Farm deliveries of all grains in the prairie provinces for the period totalled 325.9 million, of which 200.5 million was wheat — Manitoba, 22,000,000 bus.; Saskatchewan, 120,000,000, and Alberta, 58,500,000.

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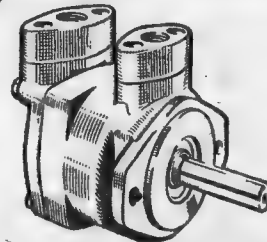
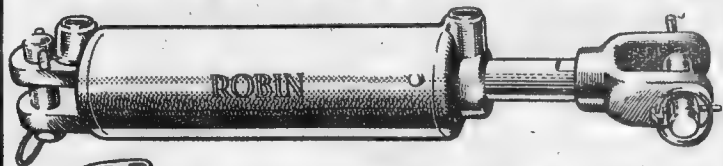
4 LBS. QUILT PATCHES, \$1
10 lbs. Quilt Patches, \$2.00. 35 lbs. Quilt Patches, \$5. Free gift with every order. Real cotton quilt patch value. Many designs. No C.O.D.'s. Express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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ALUMINUM OR GALVANIZED ROOFING. Corrugated and ribbed for both Roofing and Siding Sheet, 5 to 24 ft. lengths; 36" cover, 32" wide, 24 gauge. Send roof measurements for free estimate and illustrated folder giving full information. Samples on request. Immediate delivery from stock.
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All-steel construction; seamless tubing; polished rods. High-grade steel castings. Ample grease seals and neoprene "O"-rings. Retails for only

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WITH DUAL VANE FEED

Specially designed for maximum oil intake to rotor vanes. Two double intake channels feed to each side of rotor ring, minimizing cavitation caused by intake starvation so prevalent at high speeds. Fully balanced: No load starting: 4-position inlet: Optional size port openings: Rotation optional: Frictionless main bearing. Retail price

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Here is farmer-approved hydraulic equipment at rock-bottom prices.

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ROBINSON MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD.
CALGARY (Head Office and Factory) (Warehouse) REGINA



Make Your Merchant Your Friend!

By EL. COLE

"EL?" It was Barney Miller on the 'phone. "Got an order for you." "Shoot!" I pulled the pencil from behind my ear and started scribbling on the handies piece of paper.

Barney's order was a lengthy one, but there were "extras" today. "You know a good man to see about moving old buildings?" I gave him the address of a good mover and told him to mention my name. "Any chance of picking me up a spring-tooth for the harrow?" I said I could do it. "And, listen, I need chick starter, a whole ton of it! I know you don't carry that much, but —" Barney's an old friend. I told him I could arrange for him to make a pick-up at a mill closest to his farm.

Maybe he asks more of me than most of my customers, but after twenty-five years "behind the wooden counter" I wish more farmers were like him. For, given half a chance, the merchant you do business with is more than willing and anxious to be your servant if you will only let him.

The day is pretty well gone when the unscrupulous merchant will try and force unwanted goods upon you merely to make a sale. So, when he offers suggestions that are sound and practical and helpful, take them at their face value. Do not become suspicious that he is trying to "do you in".

The storekeeper of your choice can be a key man in all your shopping operations. You can use his store as an operational base behind the lines, from which point your shopping campaign can be successfully launched. If you shop in a large town or city, he can be of invaluable help to you in matters of direction. He can point up to you the names and addresses and locations of both business and professional people, and make your phone calls to these places in a professional manner which will command respect and attention. If your needs require correspondence directed to individuals or firms, most merchants, born out of long practice can, and would be glad to, write a very acceptable business letter for you.

In the spring of the year, when requirements on the farm for feeds for young stock — like chick starter, pig starter and calf starter — are heavy, your merchant can make it easy for you if you give him advance notice of what you need. He will then lay in extra stocks and, if your consumption is big, will arrange for you to make pick-ups at the mill which is the most convenient to you. In the fall, when needs for fuel oil, baler and binder twine loom large, your storekeeper again becomes your best liaison officer and public relations man. He can even pick up the odd repair for you and send it out at a time when loss of time means loss of money.

You can use the merchant's store for a "gathering together" depot for all the things you buy, and if there are items off the beaten track that need picking up, such as from the drug, stationery or novelty store, or a veterinary article, he will be glad to get them for you.

If you have a telephone, and most rural homes do now, and it is not long distance to your shopping centre, try to prepare your order a day ahead of time, and 'phone it in advance. You will be surprised how this simple little routine will ease the burden of shopping both for yourself and the store people.

Another valuable service the storekeeper can perform for the farmer is the role of cashier. Often the farmer is spared much valuable time, and

also much inconvenience and embarrassment by being able to cash his produce and grain cheques at the store where he is known. It should be mentioned here that the farmer often does the merchant good by leaving funds on deposit, or taking receipts for balances of large cheques, or credits for produce.

If you who are farmers will exploit the willingness of the merchants to do chores for you that will make your travelling lighter, you will arrive at the end of the day not exhausted and irritable, with that "all in, dead beat" feeling, but fresh and "rearin' to go" to your favorite sporting event, or recreation centre.

The Merchant's Prayer is that in return you will honor his simple "bill of rights!" Do not abuse your credit; it hurts the storekeeper, and the consumer, because credit confidence once lost cannot be recovered. If some morning you come into his store and he is wan and haggard from a night's sleepless tossing about, wondering how he is going to collect his accounts and pay his bills, don't tell him how old looking he is becoming — he is doubtless painfully aware of that already, and this is rubbing salt into his wounds!

B. C.'s Forest Resources

IN 1955 British Columbia's forest resource yielded to the huge logging industry of the Province enough wood to build a wooden path 7 feet wide, 1 foot thick, and 25,000 miles long! Enough to girdle the globe at the equator! In the language of the logging industry that represents 6,109,000,000 board-feet, or 1,033,979,733 cubic feet, of timber cut from our forests in one calendar year!

Of the total area of British Columbia, well over 50 per cent is capable of yielding no economic return. It is barren rock and swamp. Some 9,000,000 acres will support agriculture in some of its forms. The remaining 90,000,000 acres are best suited for the growing of one crop, and one crop only — trees. These trees, considered together as forests, are still the finest, most vigorous softwood stands in the British Commonwealth even after supporting one of the world's most spectacular industries for three decades.

These 90,000,000 acres — 38 per cent of British Columbia's total area — are not, by any stretch of the imagination, covered by mature standing forests. According to the latest Forest Service inventory figures, the mature stands contain 133 billion cubic feet on some 40,000,000 acres. Over 38,000,000 acres are covered by immature stands, and the remaining 12,000,000 acres are forest land not currently supporting a satisfactory forest crop.

The immediate, mature forest resource amounts to 133 billion cubic feet of timber spread over 40,000,000 acres. Only a percentage of this is currently economically accessible to the industry, as will probably always be the case. As time passes, there

will be a constant flow from "immature" to "mature", but, as a result of sound forestry practices, it can be anticipated that the unsatisfactorily stocked acreage will be steadily reduced.

Seeded Wheat Varieties

WITH wheat seeding in the province completed the Alberta Wheat Pool has compiled its annual report on the varieties used. Thatcher again tops the list and accounts for 40 per cent more acres than all other varieties combined. It leads in every part of the province excepting a few points in the south where the new sawfly-resistant Chinook has taken the lead.

In the Peace River and north of Edmonton, Saunders almost equals Thatcher, but has lost 2 per cent in general popularity.

Rescue, first sawfly-resistant wheat, is rapidly being replaced by the superior quality Chinook. Chinook seedings increased twenty fold this year.

Durum seedings increase two-and-a-half times and winter wheat has dropped to a quarter of last year's figure.

The old champion Marquis, and Red Bobs and Garnet, which each had their day of wide popularity, continued to disappear from the scene. They now combine to make less than 10 per cent of the total.

The following table gives the percentage of the different varieties seeded in Alberta in 1956 and 1955:

	1956	1955
Thatcher	58.2	56.0
Saunders	10.4	12.1
Chinook	9.0	0.4
Durums	6.7	2.7
Red Bobs	4.2	5.2
Marquis	3.5	4.9
Rescue	2.7	6.1
Garnet	1.8	1.9
Winters	0.4	0.3
White Spring ..	0.4	0.3
Others	2.7	8.8

In the past three years the United States has disposed of, in world markets, farm products to a total value of \$3,250,000,000. This has been done through barter, acceptance of domestic currencies, outright gifts and cash sales.

During the first four months of 1956, 103,472 head of cattle were handled at the Calgary stock yards, a new record for that period. Hog marketings totalled 68,713.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

AUTOMOTIVE

20,000 MILES OR MORE WITHOUT AN OIL CHANGE. Post-Met Calcium Oil Drain Plugs fits all makes and models of cars or tractors. Simply replace present drain plug in crank case. Developed and proven by National Research Council of Canada. Write NOW to A. B. Cushing Mills Ltd., Hardware Division, Calgary, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

EVERYMAN AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELER and dirt mover, levels land, fills sloughs, ditches, ridges land against blowing, packs seed while levelling, breaks clods. Proven best on market. Reasonable prices. Write for information. F. L. Colwell, 1411 - 26A St. Southwest, Calgary, western agent.

CANADA'S LEADING MANUFACTURER of power spraying and field spraying equipment and Power piston pumps. Golden Arrow Sprayers Ltd., 1439 - 10th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

POST-HOLE DIGGER SPECIAL

The sale continues by popular request. Digfast, clutch-head, post-hole digger. Fits on tractor or jeep; easily moved; fast and flexible. Operated by one man. Complete with 36" auger digger. To cut an 8" hole. Price was \$105.50; now only \$85.00. Send Cash or Money Order to Wm. Cozart & Son, 301 - 10th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. Specify size of power take-off shaft when ordering.

LIVESTOCK

ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD., livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phone 55121; Nights: 31257, 448075, 442650.

YOUR L I V E S T O C K C O M M I S S I O N A G E N T, PAUL & MACDONALD, prompt, efficient service. Office telephone 55301; Residence 440485 or 871738, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE — ONE GOOD PERCHERON TYPE STALLION, six years old, about 1,600 pounds. Available Central Alberta. Reply Box 25, Farm and Ranch Review.

PERSONAL

NEWLY-WED? ENGAGED? MARRIED? Modern informative booklet and literature, 10c (coin). Western Distributors, Box 24-LPR, Regina, Sask.

QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF — Easily, quickly, reliable, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money! Complete treatment, \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

LADIES! NEW IMPROVED DUPREE PILLS! Help relieve pain, etc., associated with monthly periods. \$3.00 or (Triple strength). Cotes pills, \$5.00. Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

ADULTS! SEND 10c FOR THE WORLD'S funniest joke novelty cards. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

MEN! WOMEN! WANT THAT OLD-TIME PEP and vigor? For amazing, pleasant surprise try Vita-Perles (\$2.00) or Test Prostone (\$3.00) or both \$4.60, in plain, sealed package. Western Distributors, Box 24-NJR, Regina, Sask.

Classified Advertising

The FARM & RANCH REVIEW is restoring its CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING section, subject to the following rates and conditions

Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA

CALGARY SUMMER SHEEP SALE

JULY 11 at 8:30 p.m.

For Catalogue write

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
CALGARY — ALBERTA

Landrace Association

THAT the Landrace breed of swine is rapidly winning new friends was amply demonstrated at the first annual meeting of the Canadian Landrace Swine Association at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Secretary-Treasurer H. Gordon Green, of Ste. Therese de Blainville, Quebec, read a friendly communication from the secretary of the American Landrace Association which noted that in that country, the Landrace had grown at the rate of about 400 per cent every year since its inception in 1952.

In his own report, Mr. Green noted that much of the prejudice which had faced the breed a year or so ago, had now disappeared in Canada. "In 1953 a famous British pig man summed up a feeling which was all too prevalent then when he expressed his disappointment that he couldn't be Christ for an hour and drive these Philistine pigs off a cliff somehow and into the sea," Mr. Green recalled. "But we don't hear so much of that today. The fact that we have so many prominent Yorkshire men now adding Landrace to their breeding program is convincing proof of that."

Principal speaker for the afternoon was Professor R. P. Forshaw, who is in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College's swine department. He said that the Landrace in America, coming as it does from several different sources, manifests a rather wide variation in type. In a breed so new this is not necessarily a drawback, but it will give real help in selecting a type most suitable to our own conditions.

He reminded the breeders that they had as yet done little in the matter of putting their pigs on test, and that this should be done just as soon as the present prices came down to a point

where such a step could be afforded. He thought that the Litter Starring Program (a certification of litter size and weight originated by Landrace breeders), was a step in the right direction. "But make sure that your litter is exactly 56 days old when weighed," he said, "and that the weights are reliably witnessed."

At the supper held in the Ontario Agricultural College cafeteria later, Professor George Raithby complimented the Association on its very evident enthusiasm and the calibre of men it contained. He recalled his own study of swine in the Scandinavian countries and hazarded the opinion that for Canadian conditions, the Swedish Landrace may be better than the Danish. "The Danish pig is a little finer," he said. "But the Swedish pig has more bone and vigor and it also has more blood lines to keep it from inbreeding."

Laurence Lalone is president of the association; Geo. Robson, of Maple, Ont., and Sydney Smith, of Teeswater, vice-presidents; H. Gordon Green, secretary-treasurer.

Directors are Jack Tweddle, ofergus, Ontario; George Simmons, of Chatham, Ontario; and William Atken, Innisfail, Alberta.

The Association plans its first official sale next October, and will also publish its first annual. Headquarters for the new breed is located at 564 Cote St. Francois, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Quebec.

The Winnipeg Free Press estimates wheat acreage in the prairie provinces this year at 19,604,000. In 195 it was 21,504,400 and in 1954, 24,266,800.

The Free Press estimate by provinces, together with last year's figures:

	1956 (acres)	1955
Manitoba	1,919,000	1,950,000
Saskatchewan	12,235,000	13,148,000
Alberta	5,450,000	5,714,000

Quadruplet Calves at Vermilion



These are quadruplet calves born on the Gordon Larsen farm at Vermilion this year. The mother is a registered Aberdeen-Angus cow, the sire, obviously from its appearance, a Hereford, but unknown to the Larsens. The mother is a four-year-old Angus who had two calves previously, one at two years, one at three.

They were born March 27th and owe their existence in a large measure to Veterinary Dr. A. R. Anderson. The quads are doing fairly well, although they seem to have little resistance to ailments. They were not weighed at birth, but it was estimated were between 15 and 20 pounds each. There are three heifer calves and one bull, all marked so nearly alike that the Larsens still have difficulty telling them apart.

The Larsens have a herd of some 40 registered Aberdeen-Angus.

Solution to crossword puzzle

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GHOST PATIO SPEAR DAME
GRAVEN RIOTS HARTE EDEN
LIVER FORTS WORSE BRAGS
OMER FATES DAVIT TRIG
BAN PILED LIKES PRIVETS
AC LOESS LIVED BEIGE RA
LEDA RETAINED MOLES MII
RIMY ENTER CONES GALL
SCARE ADVENTURING TELLS
TAPS IV IR ESERE SELL
ONE GNARL EDUCATIONISTS
AN SARRA TLR Y ELAND OE
SYNTHETICALLY ADORE BAA
ARAM NEMEA CR GS VEST
ACTOR STRENGTHENS MELTS
LEAP HIRED ORATE TYRO
ALL PATES TOURELLE SWAM
TI PELEE CONEY SINGE NO
EAGLETS TATAR DONOR FAR
AILS PANEL DINER PIPE
ANISE CALAS DAVIS HOVEL
LENS PAROL MANET DURESS
POSE OMENS ENURE INERT
  
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"THIS IS PULSE"

CFCN the station that introduced the Courtesy Car now brings a new concept in radio to Alberta.

PULSE— A nightly roundup of news reports and background stories of Calgary and district.

PULSE— Bringing you the actual voices and sounds of people and places in the news.

PULSE— A sound picture of what's happening in our community.

PULSE— Music, news, on the spot reports, interviews, sports and information, all in one package from 5:00 - 8:00 p.m., every week-night.

5-8 p.m.

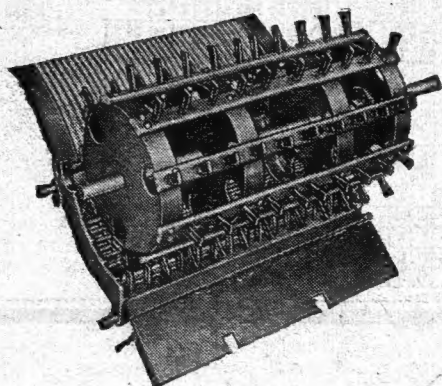
Weekdays

CFCN

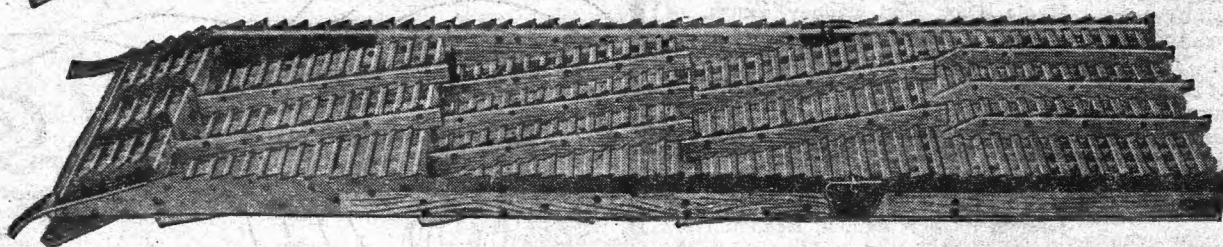
CALGARY

Dial 1060

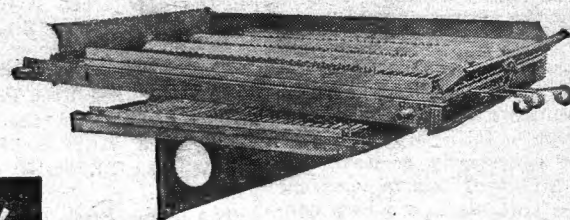
Greater Yields—Cleaner Grain Don't "Just Happen"



Nothing equals the Case spike-tooth cylinder for getting grain out of tough heads and seeds out of tight hulls. Combs extra kernels from tangled straw, yet is so gentle scarcely a kernel gets cracked. Rub-bar cylinder available. Single lever sets concave clearance front and rear to suit varying crop conditions. Visual gauge shows clearance at a glance. Tailings mix with incoming crop for cushioning against damage. Vibrating steel-finger grates are self-cleaning.



Long rack stretches straw out over extra distance, shakes out extra bushels every day. Rack is more than 10 feet long and matched to cylinder width for full-width separation. Case Air-Lift cleaning floats off chaff without blasting away even the fluffiest grass seed. All grain travels full length of chaffer for big capacity without waste.



CASE

"120"

Self-Propelled Combine

Has hydraulic variable-speed control; hydraulic control of 10, 12 or 15-foot header; hydraulic power steering optional. Fast auger unloads 45-bushel bin, folds back for transport. Extra tank holds fuel for all-day operation.



**Hydraulic controls
do the hard work**

Buy now, pay as you save. Start now saving time and costs, getting extra grain. Ask your Case dealer about the Case Income Payment Plan for getting machines *when* you need them, making later payments when you have money coming in. Look over the Case "120" Self-Propelled and latest Case Tractors and other equipment he has on display.



Mark coupon, write in margin other machines that interest you, then mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. FR-66 Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Toronto or Montreal.

☐ Self-Propelled Combine ☐ 12, 9, 7, 6 or 5-foot Pull-Types

Name _____

Address _____

More acres



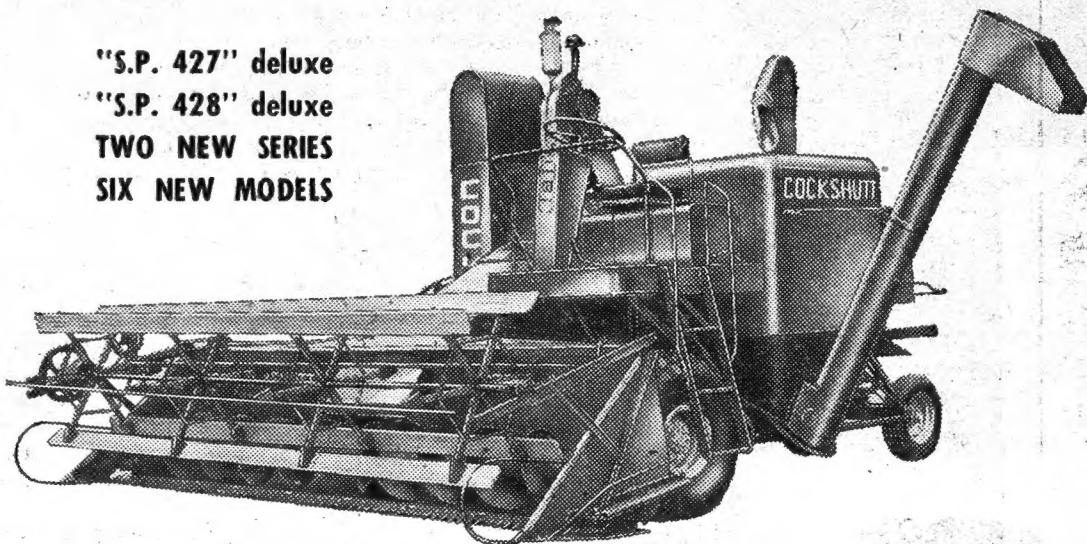
EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

ain per acre!

COCKSHUTT

No matter what the crop — no matter how tough the conditions — we promise you will harvest EXTRA Bushels from EVERY CROP with a new Cockshutt Combine. There is no overloading! There is no plugging! There is no wasted grain. In Cockshutt's great new 'style-toned' Combine fleet for '56 there is a model and a size designed right, built right and priced right to efficiently handle your harvesting requirement BEST. See your Cockshutt dealer today for the best Combine Deal in Town!

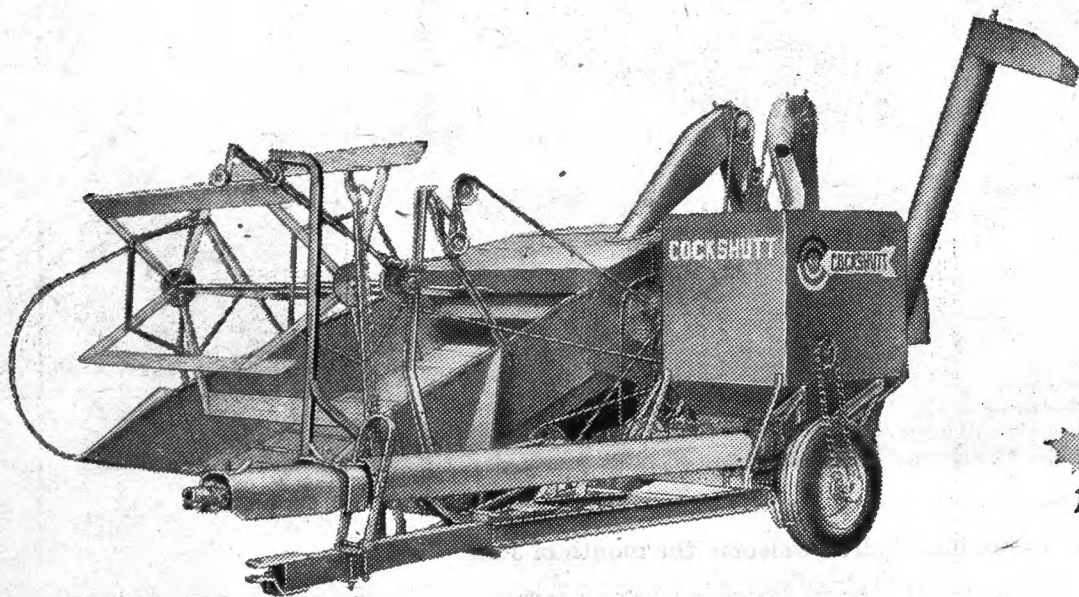
"S.P. 427" deluxe
"S.P. 428" deluxe
TWO NEW SERIES
SIX NEW MODELS




This years-ahead combine is unsurpassed for threshing and separating capacity. It harvests more grain, leaves your fields kernel clean! Drives like a car, rides on airplane type tires. Revolutionary Drive-O-Matic all speed trac-

tion drive provides over 100 forward speeds at the touch of your toe! Bigger capacity grain tank has new swivelling unloader. Choice of grain or bagger models 10', 12' or 15' header.

COMBINES



New "422" harvests all crops faster, better, cleaner. The greatest of the pull types, the new "422" is compact, easy to operate, easy to transport. Provides Big Combine Capacity in all crops. Easy to make field adjustments, let you meet new threshing conditions fast, handle widest range of crops. Available with P.T.O. or engine drive, grain tank or bagger model.

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Buy Cockshutt!

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